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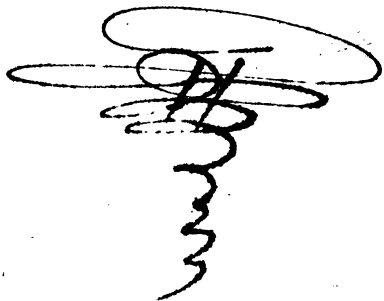
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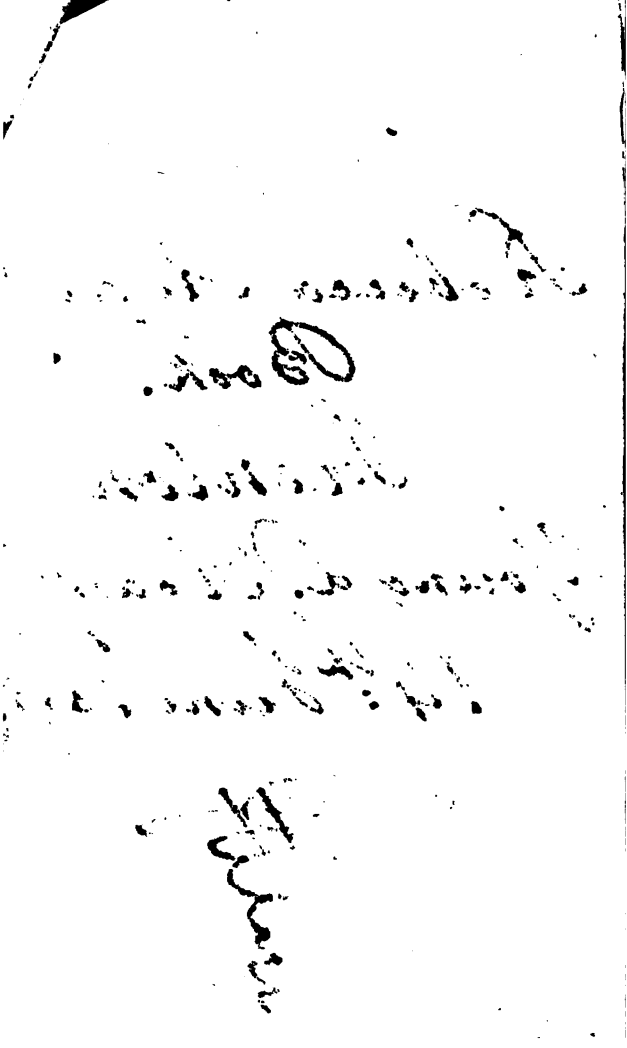


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Rebecca Ryalls
Book.
Trenton
Young A. Heady.
14th June 1815





RUDIMENTS
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

CONTAINING

- I. THE DIFFERENT KINDS, RELATIONS, AND
CHANGES OF WORDS.
- II. SYNTAX, OR THE RIGHT CONSTRUCTION
OF SENTENCES :

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

COMPREHENDING A TABLE OF VERBS IRRE-
GULARLY INFLECTED.

*Remarks on some Grammatical Figures, Rules of
Punctuation, a Praxis on the Grammar,
and Examples of true and false
Construction.*

BY MR. HARRISON.

The Ninth American Edition.

CAREFULLY REVISED, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
BY A TEACHER OF PHILADELPHIA.

Scientiarum Janitrix Grammatica.

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PHILADELPHIA, *July 11, 1795.*

THE following Rudiments of English Grammar, have been made use of in the University of Pennsylvania, for several years past to the entire satisfaction of the several Teachers in the English Department of that Institution.

WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D.

*Professor of English and Bel-
les Letters, in the University
of Pennsylvania.*

Note. In this edition, an entire revision has taken place, and considerable corrections and additions have been made by a Teacher of this City, which, it is hoped, will meet the approbation of the Teachers in general.

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July 12, 1920

PREFACE.

THE design of this little tract is to comprise the rudiments of English Grammar, in a plain, concise and regular form, suited to the scholastic method of instruction. For this purpose I have judged it of importance to avoid hard technical words, and long sentences, as unfit for the capacities of children. The minuter observations are thrown into the form of notes ; and the inflections of Nouns, Verbs, &c. instead of being previously described by words, are chiefly delineated in their examples. I have endeavoured to render the definitions philosophical, as well as plain, and to conform strictly to the simplicity of the English Language, retaining however, for obvious reasons, as many of the common terms of grammar as were admissible into my plan.

The catechetical form of instruction, though accompanied with some advantages, is usually attended with this inconvenience, that the young scholar commits the answers to memory, without being at the trouble of understanding the questions, whereby the sense is left imperfect. I would rather recommend this method to be used at the discretion of the master, by way of examination, when it may be useful to depart from the written form. Trifling as these arrangements may appear, they are nevertheless to be considered of importance, if they produce any practical advantage to children, and their instructors.

Little originality is to be expected in a work of this nature. In what relates to Pronouns, however I have chosen to depart from the common plan, having noticed under this class, those only that have

the nature of Substantives, The usual distribution of them into possessive, relative, demonstrative, and distributive, seems unnecessary at least, if not without foundation. My, thy, our, and the like, are with more propriety termed Adjectives, derived from Pronouns. The words this, that, each, the same, &c. are rather to be called Adjectives, whose substantives are frequently understood. They are no more entitled to the appellation of Pronouns, than the good, the wise, Adjectives of Number, and many others which it would be thought absurd to rank under this class.

If an apology be required for adding to the numerous publications on this subject, it is the following—That our best Grammarians have confessedly written to persons of maturity and reflection, without any view to the early part of education—That others have engaged in the present plan with very considerable merit, but often with some material defect, which the judicious schoolmaster would wish to have supplied. Faults of this nature are a general want of accuracy, an inattention to the simplicity of our own language, and particularly an imperfect Syntax; as also the adopting of too many of the terms and divisions of the Latin Grammar. These the author of the following treatise has endeavoured to avoid, and to unite perspicuity of expression with a comprehensive brevity; how far he has succeeded in the attempt, it is not for him to determine.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS little Essay on Grammar, by the ingenious Mr. Harrison, is printed from the best English Edition of this work, with the following improvements—

In the English edition, the articles of the Syntax alone were numbered, but in this, for the convenience of references, the same method is pursued through the work.

The distinction of the persons of the pronouns in the scheme is more accurately pointed out than in the English edition ; and in the title, the word *Radiments* is substituted for institutes.

The notes which were referred to, at the bottom of the page, are here printed immediately under the articles which they elucidate ; and being in a smaller type, after the method of printing adopted in the works of the most eminent Grammarians of the English and other languages, they may be either omitted or retained, at the option of the teacher.

No apology can be necessary for presenting to the Public an American Edition of a treatise which, on account of its conciseness, perspicuity, and attention to the nature and genius of the English language, has deservedly been introduced into the most reputable seminaries of both sexes, in Great Britain and Ireland ; a treatise sanctioned by the approbation of some of the principal Teachers in this city, and recommended by

H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

8. Letters are divided into **VOWELS** and **CONSONANTS**. A *vowel* is a letter, which makes a full and perfect sound of itself.

9. There are six vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

W is either a single or compound vowel.

T and *W* are equivocal. They appear to have something of the nature of *consonants* in such words as *young, yet; was, work*. They are clearly *vowels* in *my, apply; law, saw, and the like*.

10. The remaining nineteen letters are named *consonants*, because they make not a full and perfect sound without the help of a **VOWEL**.

11. Consonants are divided into **MUTES** and **SEMI-VOWELS**.

The *mutes, b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t*, cannot be sounded alone.

In the English alphabet the names of the *mutes* are distinguished from those of the *semivowels*; the former beginning with a *consonant*, as *bee, cee, dee, &c.* the latter with a *vowel*, as *el, em, &c.*

The *semivowels*, which make an imperfect sound of themselves, are *l, m, n, f, r, s—l, m, n, r*. have also the appellation of *liquids*, because they easily mix with other *consonants*.

J answers to the softer *g* or *dg*.

V and *Z* are the harder sounds of *f* and *s*.

H is termed an *aspirate*, being only a short breathing before a word or syllable.

There are several words in which *h* is not sounded, as *hour, heir, honour, honest, hospital, hostler, humour, humble*.

X is a *double* consonant, composed of *k* and *s*.

12. A **DIPHTHONG** is the meeting of two vowels, in one syllable ; as *ai* in *fair*, *ei* in *deceit*.

13. A **TRIPHTHONG** is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable ; as *eau* in *beauty*.

It is a defect in the English, and perhaps in every other alphabet, that the same letters do not always express the same sounds. To give rules for *pronunciation* would not fall in with the design of this chapter, which is chiefly intended to explain the technical terms of orthography. Those who are desirous of such assistance, we refer to spelling books or dictionaries calculated for the purpose. It may be curious, however, and perhaps useful, to exhibit a specimen of the varieties of sound expressed by the same letters ; for example.

The Scheme of the Vowels, as used by Mr. Sheridan.

1st sound.	2d.	3d.
A in <i>hat</i> ,	<i>hate</i> ,	<i>hall</i> ,
E in <i>bet</i> ,	<i>bear</i> ,	<i>beer</i> ,
I in <i>fit</i> ,	<i>fight</i> ,	<i>field</i> ,
O in <i>not</i> ,	<i>note</i> ,	<i>noose</i> ,
U in <i>but</i> ,	<i>bush</i> ,	<i>blue</i> ,
Y in <i>love-ly</i> ,	<i>lye</i> .	

DIPHTHONGS.

AU *austere, aunt, gauge.*

EA *head, heart, ear, pear.*

EI *heir, weight, deceit.*

EO *George, people, jeopardy.*

EY *convey, reynard.*

IE *die, friend, shield, mien.*

OA *broad, groan.*

OO *door, moon, flood.*

OU *youth, mouth, fourth, could.*

OW *blow, now.*
 UA *guard, persuade.*
 UE *true, plague.*
 UI *build, sluice, guide.*
 EAU *beauty, beau.*
 IEU *lieutenant.*

CONSONANTS.

C and G soft, as *cinnamon, ginger* ; hard, as *camel, goose.*

S *this, arose.*

T *talk, satiety, nation.*

X *vex, Xerxes.*

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

CH *chorus, church, chaise.*

GH *ghost, laughter, might.*

TH *think, then.*

PART I.

Of the different Kinds, Relations, and Changes of Words.

ARTICLE 14.

WORDS may be arranged under the *ten* following classes: Article, Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition and Interjection.

OF ARTICLES.

15. ARTICLES are the words *a* or *an*, and *the*, used before nouns, to determine their signification.

16. *A*, or *an*, relates to one of a kind, but not to one in particular ; as *a man, a ship*. Hence it is called the *indefinite* article.

17. *The*, signifies that some particular person or thing is referred to ; as *the man, the ship*. Hence it is called the *definite article*.

A is used before a consonant, and *an* before a vowel, or silent *h*.

A or *an* is applied only to nouns in the *singular* number. *The* is used before nouns in *either* number.

Where no article is prefixed, the substantive is taken in a general and comprehensive sense ; as *Man is mortal*.

The article, is considered by some grammarians as included among the Adjectives.

OF NOUNS.

18. A Noun or Substantive is the name of whatever we distinctly perceive, understand or discourse of ; as a *man, a tree, goodness, truth*.

Direction. If, therefore, we prefix the words "I speak of,"—whatever word completes the sense, is a noun ; as I speak of *virtue, wisdom, gold*.

19. Nouns may be divided into Common and Proper.

20. A noun *common* belongs to all of a kind : as, a *man, a city, a river*.

21. A noun *proper* is the name of an individual of a kind ; as, *Julius Cæsar, Philadelphia, the Delaware*.

The terminations or endings of nouns are changed on account of Number, Case and Gender.

OF NUMBER.

22. There are two numbers, the singular and the plural.

23. The *singular* number speaks of but one ; as, a *song*.

24. The *plural* number expresses more than one ; as, *songs*.

Some nouns want the singular number ; as, *ashes, lungs, news, &c.* Some have no plural ; as the names of Virtues and Vices, *justice, temperance, &c.* of Metals, as *brass, gold, &c.* with many others, and, all Proper Names. In several, the singular and plural terminations, are alike ; as *sheep, deer*. Some words taken from foreign languages retain their original plurals : as *cherub, cherubim ; seraph, seraphim ; erratum, errata ; phenomenon, phenomena ; radius, radii ; beau, beaux ;* with many others.

Proper names may be used as common ones in a figurative sense, and then admit of a plural ; as *the Alexanders, the Ciceros*, to express great conquerors, or famous orators.

Or they may be taken plurally to denote more persons than one of the same name ; as *the Scipios, the Howards*.

Some nouns which, in their general sense, are confined to the singular number, as *wine, cloth*, are made plural to express different species of the same kind ; as *plenty of good wines, excellent cloths*.

25. The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular, as *river, rivers, fish, fishes*.

26. *Es* is added where *s* alone cannot be sounded, viz. after *ch, s, sh, x* and *z* ; as *torch, torches, ax, axes*.

Many words ending in *f* or *fe*, make their plural in *ves* ; as *calf, calves ; knife, knives* ; but others follow the general rule ; as *grief, griefs* ; so also, *cliff, dwarf, hoof, roof, mischief, handkerchief, relief, muff, ruff, cuff, puff, stuff*.

27. If the singular end in *y* or *ey*, preceded by a consonant, the plural shall end in *ies* ; as *beauty, beauties ; chimney, chimnies*.

28. Many plurals are formed irregularly ; as *man, foot, feet*.

To which may be added, *woman, women ; child, children ; brother, brethren ; ox, oxen ;* as also, *die, dice ; louse, lice ; mouse, mice ; goose, geese ; sow, swine ; penny, pence ; tooth, teeth, &c.*

Note. *Brother* has two plurals in use, *brothers* and *brethren* ; the former of which is applied to natural relations, the latter is used in a figurative sense, as when we say, " Men and Brethren." *Die, dice*, is used by gamblers ; *die* used by coiners has the regular plural *dies*.

OF CASE.

29. There are three CASES, the NOMINATIVE, the POSSESSIVE, and the OBJECTIVE.

30. The *nominative* case is the name itself ; as *George*.

31. The *possessive* denotes property or possession ; as, *George's book*.

32. The *objective* usually follows transitive verbs, participles, and prepositions ; as, *George loves play ; I am seeking him, he pleads for George*.

33. The possessive is formed by adding *s*, with an apostrophe before it, to the nominative ; as, *man, man's*.

The apostrophe denotes the want of an *i*, which was formerly inserted ; as *God's* grace, for *God's* grace. The vulgar error, that it was a contraction of the pronoun *his* has long been exploded. It would be absurd to suppose that *Mary's* book was put for *Mary his* book, or the *children's* play for the *children his* play. But the regular derivation of this case from the Saxon possessive, determines the matter beyond a doubt.

When several names are coupled together, in the possessive case, the apostrophe with the *s*, may be joined to the last of them, and understood to the rest ; as, *John, James and Robert's horse*.

34. To a plural noun ending in *s*, and sometimes to a singular in *ss*, the apostrophe alone is added; as the *soldiers'* valour; for *righteousness'* sake.

The *s* is sometimes omitted after proper names ending in *x* or *s*; as, "Festus came into *Felix'* room." "The wrath of *Pelus'* son." This is less allowable in prose than poetry. *Lowth*.

If the term denoting property or possession, consist of several words, the apostrophe is usually subjoined to the last of them; as the *Congress of the United States'* army.

OF GENDER.

35. Nouns have properly two GENDERS; the MASCULINE to denote the male kind; and the FEMININE to denote the female.

36. When there is no distinction of sex, some nouns are of the NEUTER gender; as, *chair, desk*. But others are of COMMON gender; as, *friend, neighbour, &c.*

When personified, the following words are considered as masculine, *sun, time, death, sleep, love*.

Virtue and *vice* with their species; the *soul*; the *earth*; the *moon*; the *church*; *religion, nature, fortune, ship, vessel, gun*, with the names of *countries* and *cities*, are feminine.

37. The feminine gender is sometimes expressed by adding *ess* to the masculine; as *lion, lioness*; but generally without regard to rule.

With some analogy to this rule, we find the following nouns; *abbot, abbess; duke, dutchess, governor, governess; marquis, marchioness; master, mistress; lad, lass, (laddess.)*

Some masculines in *tor* make their feminines in *trix*, as *executor, executrix*; *hero* makes *heroine*.

The distinction of sex is frequently denoted by different words, as in the following table.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Bachelor,	Maid.	Brother,	Sister,	/
Boy,	Girl.	Buck,	Doe.	
Bridegroom,	Bride.	Bull,	Cow.	
Cock,	Hen.	Bullock,	Heifer.	
Drake,	Duck.	Milter,	Spawner.	
Father,	Mother.	Nephew,	Niece.	
Friar,	Nun.	Ram,	Ewe.	
Gander,	Goose.	Son,	Daughter.	
Husband,	Wife.	Sloven,	Slut.	
Horse,	Mare.	Stag,	Hind.	
King,	Queen.	Uncle,	Aunt.	
Lord,	Lady.	Widower,	Widow.	
Man,	Woman.	Wizard,	Witch.	

The sex is also marked by the addition of words that belong to particular males and females, or by the pronouns *he* and *she*; as a *jack-ass*, a *cock-sparrow*; a *be-goat*.

38. Inflection of a regular noun.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	<i>River</i>	Nom.	<i>Rivers</i>
Pos..	<i>Rivers,</i>	Pos.	<i>Rivers'</i>
Objec.	<i>River.</i>	Objec.	<i>Rivers.</i>

The possessive plural is seldom used. We generally choose to express the same idea by the help of the preposition *of*; as *the banks of the rivers*, rather than *the rivers' banks*. The harsh termination of some possessives in the singular number is avoided in the same manner: *house's situation*, would be better rendered *the situation of the house*.

39. Inflection of an irregular noun.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	<i>Child</i>	Nom.	<i>Children</i>
Poss.	<i>Child's</i>	Poss.	<i>Children's</i>
Objec.	<i>Child.</i>	Objec.	<i>Children.</i>

Note. The pupil having learned the definitions of *articles* and *nouns*, may here be usefully exercised upon them, in the following manner.

A BOY.

- A*, is an article, [repeat No. 15]
Indefinite, [repeat No. 16]
Boy, is a noun, [repeat No. 18]
Common, [repeat No. 20]
Singular number, [repeat 23]
Masculine gender, [repeat 35]
Declined like *river*, [see 38] and decline *Boy*.

AN ORANGE.

- An* is an article, [repeat No. 15]
Indefinite, [16]
Orange is a noun common, [repeat 20]
Singular number, [repeat 23]
Masculine gender, [repeat 35]
Declined like *river*, [38.]

THE MAN.

- The* is an article, [repeat 15]
Definite, [repeat 17]
Man is a noun common, [repeat 20]
Singular number, [repeat 23]
Masculine gender, [repeat 35]
Declined like *child*, [see 39] and decline *Man*.

LONDON.

- London* is a noun proper, [repeat 21]
Singular number, [repeat 23]
Neuter gender, [repeat 36]
Declined like *river*, [38]
In the singular number and has no plural.

A book	George	A house
A pen	An ax	A woman
The girl	A knife	Virtue
The servant	John's horse	Jane Gray
A grove	The moon's orbit	The brothers
The field	A ship	Temperance
An apple	The sun	Beauty
An eagle	Humanity	The elements
A garden	A lady	Penelope's eyes
The trees	The gentleman	Benevolence.

OF PRONOUNS.

ARTICLE 40.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun ; as *I* for *my name* ; *he* for *his name*.

Pronouns may be considered with respect to Person, Gender, Case and Number.

41. There are three *persons* answering to the different subjects of discourse.

42. The *first* person is, when the speaker speaks of himself, as *I* ; or of himself jointly with others, as *we*.

The first person belongs exclusively to pronouns ; but the second and third persons are common to pronouns and nouns.

43. The *second* person is put for the person or persons spoken to ; as *thou*, *ye*.

44. The *third* person is, when we speak concerning any other person or thing ; as *he*, *she*, *it*.

45. Every noun and pronoun is of the third person, except *I*, plural *we*, and *thou*, plural *you*, or *ye*.

46. But if an address be made to any particular person or thing, it becomes of the *second* person.

As, *O sun ! O moon !—Angels and ministers of grace defend us.* We naturally supply the pronoun *thou* or *ye*. *O thou sun ! O thou moon !—Ye angels and ministers of grace defend us.*

47. The *first* and *second* persons have no distinction of gender. But

48. In the *third* person the pronouns *he*, *she* and *it*, are respectively masculine, feminine and neuter.

49. Pronouns like unto nouns, are inflected with number and case.

50. Inflection of Pronouns.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
First.	Nom. <i>I</i>	Nom. <i>We</i>
	Poss. <i>Mine</i>	Poss. <i>Ours</i>
	Objec. <i>Me.</i>	Objec. <i>Us.</i>
Second.	Nom. <i>Thou</i>	Nom. <i>You or Ye</i>
	Poss. <i>Thine</i>	Poss. <i>You</i>
	Objec. <i>Thee.</i>	Objec. <i>Your^s.</i>
Third person.	Nom. <i>He</i> (MASC.)	Nom. <i>They</i>
	Poss. <i>His</i>	
	Objec. <i>Him.</i>	
	Nom. <i>She</i> (FEM.)	
	Poss. <i>Hers</i>	Poss. <i>Theirs</i>
	Objec. <i>Her.</i>	Objec. <i>Them.</i>
	Nom. <i>It</i> (NEUT.)	
	Poss. <i>Its</i>	
	Objec. <i>It.</i>	

The plural number of the pronoun *thou*, is generally applied to a single person by way of courtesy or respect. *Thou*, in the singular number, is an appellation seldom given but to persons of inferior rank. Yet it is still retained in the sublime and solemn style, and always in the adoration of the Supreme Being.

Some will have *mine* and *thine* to be adjectives.

The neuter pronoun *it* is often used with reference to a noun of the masculine or feminine gender, and even of the plural number in such phrases, as *It is I*; *It is he*; *It is they*.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom.	<i>One</i>	Nom. <i>Ones</i>
Poss.	<i>One's</i>	Poss. <i>—</i>
Objec.	<i>One.</i>	Objec. <i>One's</i>
Nom.	<i>Other</i>	Nom. <i>Others</i>
Poss.	<i>Other's</i>	Poss. <i>Others'</i>
Objec.	<i>Other.</i>	Objec. <i>Other's.</i>

51. *Who*, *which*, and *that*, are termed *relatives*, because they relate to a preceding noun.

Who, is thus declined :

Sing. and Plur.	{	Nom.	<i>Who</i>
		Poss.	<i>Whose</i>
		Objec.	<i>Whom</i> .

In like manner is declined its compound *who-soever*.

Sing. and Plur.	{	Nom.	<i>Whosoever</i>
		Poss.	<i>Whosoever</i>
		Objec.	<i>Whomsoever</i> .

The Relative partakes of the nature of the *pronoun* and the *conjunction*. *Which* is frequently a pronominal adjective, and may be united with a substantive. *That*, when a relative, cannot be joined with a substantive.

Note. The words *myself*, *thyself*, &c. which are sometimes styled pronouns, are rather the pronominal adjectives *my*, *thy*, &c. joined to the substantive *self*. *Ourselves* is only used in royal proclamations. *Himself* and *themselves* seem to be a corruption of *hissself*, *theirselves*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

ARTICLE 52.

AN adjective expresses some quality or property of a noun, to which it requires to be united : as *great*, *wise*, *good*.

53. Every adjective refers to a substantive expressed or understood.

54. Adjectives change their termination only on account of comparison.

Except *this*, plural, *these* ; *that*, plural, *those* ; *enough*, plural, *enow*.

Enough seems applied to quantity, and *enow* to number ; as *money enough* ; *books enow*.

Direction. An adjective will admit the word *thing* after it, as a *good thing*. Most adjectives also may be compared ; as *fair, fairer, fairest*.

Note. It will greatly assist the young scholar if he be required to find adjectives to a given substantive ; as for example *GOLD* ; *yellow gold, precious gold, fine gold*. On the other hand he may find substantives to a given adjective ; as for example, to the word *high* ; *high tree, high mountain, high tower, &c.* Afterwards let him compare the adjectives, and inflect the substantives, by which he will learn to distinguish their grammatical properties.

55. There are three degrees of comparison ; the **POSITIVE**, the **COMPARATIVE**, and the **SUPERLATIVE**.

56. The *positive* expresses the simple quality ; as *hard*.

57. The *comparative* somewhat increases the signification of the positive, as *harder*.

58. The *superlative* expresses the quality in the highest degree ; as *hardest*.

Double comparatives and superlatives are improper : as *more wiser, most handsomest*. Yet the phrase *most highest*, has been supposed to acquire a peculiar propriety from the subject to which it is applied.

59. Examples of the comparison of adjectives.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Hard,	harder,	hardest.
Wise,	wiser,	wisest.
Lovely,	lovelier,	loveliest.

For the sake of continuing the accent, it sometimes becomes necessary to double the final consonant : as *fit, fitter, fittest*.

60. The following adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good,	better,	best.
Bad,	worse,	worst.
Little,	less,	least.
Much,	more,	most.
Near,	nearer,	nearest or next.
Late,	later,	latest or last.
Far,	farther,	farthest.

Worser and *lesser* seem ungrammatical.

Latter is also used with some variety of signification.

Later always refers to time ; *latter* to time, or to the order in which any thing is mentioned.

61. Adjectives, which cannot be increased in signification, do not admit of comparison ; as *all*, *every*, &c.

62. Many adjectives, and especially those that consist of several syllables are compared by the help of particles ; as *extraordinary*, *more extraordinary*, *most extraordinary*.

Dr. Johnson has given the following list of dissyllables which are seldom compared without particles, viz. such as end in

some ;	as fulsome.	my ;	as roomy.
ful ;	as careful.	id ;	as candid.
ing ;	as trifling.	al ;	as mortal.
ess ;	as careless.	ent ;	as recent.
ed ;	as wretched.	ain ;	as certain.
dy ;	as woody.	ny ;	as rainy.
fy ;	as puffy.	py ;	as ropy, except happy.
ky ;	as rocky, except	ary ;	as hoary.
	lucky.		

Note. In some words the superlative is formed by adding the termination *most* ; as *utmost*, *foremost*, *undermost*, *uppermost*, *outmost*, *inmost*. Some of these have no positives in use. *Former* has neither positive nor superlative.

63. Certain adjectives derived from pronouns are called *pronominal*; as *my, thy, our, your, his, her, their*. Others with less propriety are so named because their substantives are frequently understood; as *which, what, each, either, whether, the same, this, that, any, some*, and the like.

64. *Which* and *what* are also called *relatives*, and when a question is asked they are termed *interrogatives*.

Which, if a pronominal adjective, seems to have the signification of *and this*, or *and that*. *What* answers to *that which*; as *tell me what you have seen*, or *that which you have seen*.

EXERCISE SECOND.

A GOOD PEN.

A is an indefinite article, [repeat 16]
Good is an adjective, [repeat 52]
 Positive degree, [repeat 56]
 Referring to Pen, [repeat 53]
 Compared irregularly, [see 60] & compare good.
Pen is a noun common, [repeat 20]
 Singular number, [repeat 23]
 Neuter gender, [repeat 36]
 Declined like river, [38] decline it.

A strong body	The best disposi-	Your pleasures
An obedient child	tion	Our mutual a-
A wise head	An extraordinary	greement
A hard heart	genius	His just com-
This house	The most careless	mands
These words	writer	Thy little friend
That field	All my time	A severe winter
Those meadows	Every one's busi-	The boisterous
A beautiful face	ness	waves
The loveliest girl	Other men's pro-	An ugly monster.
A careful student	perty	

OF VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

ARTICLE 65.

A VERB affirms somewhat of a noun ; and signifies *to do, to be, or to be in some state* ; as *the bird flies* ; *John is diligent* ; *Peter sleeps*.

Direction. Whatever word makes a complete sentence with a noun, is a verb. It may also be distinguished by admitting the personal pronouns before it ; as *I love, thou lovest, &c.* It is called a verb or word, as being the chief word in every sentence.

66. The noun or pronoun concerning which a verb affirms, is called its Subject.

The subject of a verb is the word that answers to the question *who* or *what* ? before the verb ; as *the bird flies*. *What flies* ? Ans. *The bird*.

67. There are two kinds of verbs, Transitive and Intransitive, or neuter.

68. A verb is called *transitive* when its meaning passes from the subject to an object, or following noun ; as *Hannibal defeated the Romans*.

The object answers to the question *whom* or *what* ? after the verb ; as *Hannibal defeated the Romans*. *Hannibal defeated whom* ? Ans. *The Romans*.

69. A verb is called *intransitive*, or *neuter*, when its meaning does not require an object or following noun ; as *they laugh, we rejoice*.

A verb is inflected with Number, Person, Time, and Mode.

OF NUMBER AND PERSON.

70. There are two numbers, the *singular* and *plural* ; and three persons in each number.

71. A verb is of the *first person*, when preceded by *I* or *we* ; of the *second person* when pre-

ceded by a noun or pronoun in the *second person* ; and when any other noun or pronoun becomes the subject of the verb, it is of the *third person*.

OF TENSES OR TIMES.

72. There are two Tenses or Times ; the *present* and the *preterite* or *past*.

A verb is in the *present tense* or *time*, when it speaks of an action that is now passing, as *I write*, or *am writing* : but when it represents an action as finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past, it is in the *preterite tense*, as *I went*, they *were* reading Virgil at that time.

There are also several other *tenses* or distinctions of time marked by grammarians, the most important and necessary of which is the *future*, which is thus expressed ; the sun *will rise*, *I shall see* it. But as neither this nor any other tense, except the *present* and *preterite*, can be formed by any single verb, or without the use of auxiliaries, it is judged best to notice two only.

If we admit the use of auxiliaries at all in forming tenses, we may, with propriety, make six variations.— See page 65.

OF MODES.

73. A VERB has four MODES ; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

A mode signifies the particular manner in which a verb expresses its meaning.

74. The *indicative mode* declares somewhat, as *thou lovest*, or asks a question, as *lovest thou* ?

75. The *imperative* entreats or commands ; as, *love thou*.

76. The *subjunctive* is used to express doubt or uncertainty after the words *although*, *if*, *whomsoever*.

ever, unless, whether, except, whatsoever, before, provided, e'er, and words of wishing; as although he love.

But if no doubt or uncertainty be implied after the words *although, if, &c.* the verb retains the indicative mode.

77. The *infinitive mode* has commonly the sign *to* before it, and in signification is like unto a noun; as *boys love to play, i. e. boys love play.*

This mode is so called because it has no distinction or limits of number or person.

OF PARTICIPLES.

78. A PARTICIPLE is derived from a verb, and has the nature both of the verb and the adjective.

79. A verb hath two PARTICIPLES, one of the *present*, another of the *preterite tense*.

The participle present, ends in *ing*; as *loving*.

The participle preterite of a regular verb ends in *ed*; as *loved*.

80. When a participle loses its respect to time, it becomes a mere adjective; as a *learned man, a dancing-master*.

81. The present participle is sometimes changed into a substantive; as *he loves singing and dancing*.

The same participle, with a preposition before it, and still retaining its verbal government, answers to what in Latin is called the *gerund*; as *virtue consists in doing good*.

82. Inflection of regular verbs.

TO LEARN.

TO IMPROVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

*I learn,**We learn,**Thou learnest,***Ye learn,**He learneth†, or learns,‡**They learn,**I improve,**We improve,**Thou improvest,**Ye improve,**He improveth,† or improves,‡**They improve.*

* It sometimes becomes necessary to double the final consonant, when preceded by a short vowel, in order to continue the accent ; as *I forget ; thou forgettest.*

† This termination is used in solemn language.

‡ This termination is used in familiar language.

Preterite Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

*I learned,**We learned,**Thou learnedst,**Ye learned,**He learned,**They learned,**I improved,**We improved,**Thou improvedst,***Ye improved,**He improved,**They improved.*

* This termination of the second person preterite, on account of its harshness, is seldom used, and especially in the irregular verbs.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

Plur.

*Learn, or learn thou ;**Learn, or learn ye.*

Improve, or improve thou ; Improve, or improve ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>If I learn,</i>	<i>If we learn,</i>
<i>If thou learn,</i>	<i>If ye learn,</i>
<i>If he learn,</i>	<i>If they learn.</i>
<i>If I improve,</i>	<i>If we improve,</i>
<i>If thou improve,</i>	<i>If ye improve,</i>
<i>If he improve,</i>	<i>If they improve.</i>

Preterite Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>If I learned,</i>	<i>If we learned,</i>
<i>If thou learned,</i>	<i>If ye learned,</i>
<i>If he learned,</i>	<i>If they learned,</i>
<i>If I improved,</i>	<i>If we improved,</i>
<i>If thou improved,</i>	<i>If ye improved,</i>
<i>If he improved;</i>	<i>If they improved,</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>To learn,</i>	<i>To improve.</i>
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PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Preterite.
<i>Learning,</i>	<i>Learned.</i>
<i>Improving,</i>	<i>Improved.</i>

The *e* is sometimes preserved in order to prevent ambiguity in signification. Thus, it is advisable to write *singeing* from the verb to *singe*, by way of distinction from *singing*, the participle of the verb to *sing*.

83. *T* final is retained before *i*. But if it be followed by any other letter, it is changed into *i*; as to *cry*, *criest*, *crying*, *cried*.

84. Many verbs form both the preterite tense

and the preterite participle irregularly ; as I *rise* ; pret. I *rose* ; part. pret. I *am risen*.

85. The preterite participle generally ends in *d*, *t*, or *n* ; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*.

Other circumstances in the time and manner of verbs, are expressed by the help of certain verbs called *Auxiliaries*.

The principle auxiliary verbs are as follows.

86. To do.

Do expresses the meaning with greater energy ; as “ indeed I *do* speak truth.”

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I do,</i>	<i>We do,</i>
<i>Thou doest or dost,</i>	<i>Ye do,</i>
<i>He doth or does,</i>	<i>They do.</i>

Doth is used in solemn, *does* in familiar language.

Preterite Tense.

<i>I did,</i>	<i>We did,</i>
<i>Thou didst,</i>	<i>Ye did,</i>
<i>He did,</i>	<i>They did.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Do, or do thou,</i>	<i>Do, or do ye.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>If I do,</i>	<i>If we do,</i>
<i>If thou do,</i>	<i>If ye do,</i>
<i>If he do,</i>	<i>If they do.</i>

Preterite Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
If I did,	If we did,
If thou did,	If ye did,
If he did,	If they did,

INFINITIVE MODE.

To Do.

Participles.

Present, <i>doing</i> ,	Preterite, <i>done</i> .
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87. TO HAVE.

The auxiliary *have* relates to time now past. Its preterite *had* signifies time past with respect to a former period.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I have,</i>	<i>We have,</i>
<i>Thou hast,</i>	<i>Ye have,</i>
<i>He hath or has,</i>	<i>They have.</i>

Hath is used in solemn, *has* in familiar language.

Preterite Tense.

<i>I had,</i>	<i>We had,</i>
<i>Thou hadst,</i>	<i>Ye had,</i>
<i>He had,</i>	<i>They had.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

Plur.

*Have, or have thou,**Have, or have ye.*

This mode of Have, is seldom, or perhaps never with propriety, used.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

If I have,

If we have,

If thou have,

If ye have,

If he have,

If they have.

Preterite Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

If I had,

If we had,

If thou had,

If ye had,

If he had,

If they had.

INFINITIVE MODE.

To Have.

Participles.

Present, *having,*Preterite, *had.*

88. TO BE.

The auxiliary *to be*, contains a simple affirmation ; and when joined to the *participle present*, it asserts with greater exactness and force : as *I am writing*. When joined to the *participle preterite*, it implies the suffering or receiving of what is expressed, as *Thou art beaten*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

*I am,
Thou art,
He is,*

Plur.

*We are,
Ye are,
They are.*

Preterite Tense.

*I was,
Thou wast,
He was,*

*We were,
Ye were,
They were.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Be, or be thou.**Be, or be ye.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

*If I be,
If thou be,
If he be,*

*If we be,
If ye be,
If they be.*

Preterite Tense.

*If I were,
If thou were,
If he were,*

*If we were,
If ye were,
If they were.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

To be.

Participles.

Present, *being,*Preterite, *been.*

89. The verbs, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, have two forms, the one ABSOLUTE, the other CONDITIONAL.

90. SHALL.

Shall, in the first person, simply foretels; in the second and third, it promises, engages, commands or threatens.

Absolute Form,

Sing.	Plur.
<i>I shall,</i>	<i>We shall,</i>
<i>Thou shalt,</i>	<i>Ye shall,</i>
<i>He shall,</i>	<i>They shall.</i>

Conditional Form.

<i>I should,</i>	<i>We should,</i>
<i>Thou shouldest,</i>	<i>Ye should,</i>
<i>He should,</i>	<i>They should.</i>

In like manner is declined *WILL*, conditional from *WOULD*.

Will in the first person, promises, engages or threatens; in the second and third persons, it only foretels.

But when a question is asked, the signification of these verbs is materially affected. *Shall*, in the first and third persons consults the will of another, as *Shall I walk or ride?* and *will*, in the second person, implies intention as well as event; as *Will you go to the race?*

Note. *Will* when a principal verb, is irregularly inflected; as *I will, thou wilt, &c.*

91. MAY.

May signifies right, liberty, or possibility.

Absolute Form.

Sing.

*I may,
Thou mayest,
He may,*

Plur.

*We may,
Ye may,
They may.*

Conditional Form.

*I might,
Thou mightest,
He might,*

*We might,
Ye might,
They might.*

92. CAN.

Can, signifies the power of doing any thing.

Absolute Form.

*I can,
Thou canst,
He can,*

*We can,
Ye can,
They can.*

Conditional,

*I could,
Thou couldst,
He could,*

*We could,
Ye could,
They could.*

93. The verb **MUST** is undeclined, and implies necessity.

Direction. The verb **TO HAVE** is joined to the *participle preterite*. The verb **TO BE** is joined to either participle. The other auxiliaries are joined to the *infinitive mode*.

The verbs *to do*, *to have*, *to will*, and *to be*, are not always auxiliaries, but sometimes principal verbs.

Sometimes two or more auxiliaries are joined together before a participle, and then the first usually expresses the manner, and the latter the time. The first only admits of variation; as *I might have loved*, *thou mightest have loved*.

The scholar may very properly be exercised in going through the several auxiliaries in connexion with the principal verbs.

With the INFINITIVE MODE.

I do love. I shall love. I will love. I may love. I can love. I must love.

With the PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

I am loving. I shall be loving. I will be loving. I may be loving. I can be loving. I must be loving.

I have been loving. I shall have been loving. I will have been loving. I may have been loving. I can have been loving. I must have been loving.

With the PRETERITE PARTICIPLE.

I am loved. I shall be loved. I will be loved. I may be loved. I can be loved. I must be loved.

I have loved. I shall have loved. I will have loved. I may have loved. I can have loved. I must have loved.

I have been loved. I shall have been loved. I will have been loved. I may have been loved. I can have been loved. I must have been loved.

EXERCISE THIRD.

I LOVE HIM.

I is a personal pronoun, [repeat No. 40]

First person, [repeat 42]

Singular number, [repeat 23]

Nominative case, [repeat 30]

Declined thus [see article 50]

Love, is a verb, [repeat 65]

Transitive, [repeat 68]

Inflected like *Learn*, [see 82, and put the word through]

Him, is a personal pronoun, [repeat 40]

Third person, [repeat 44]

Singular number, [repeat 23]

Masculine gender, [repeat 48]

Objective case, [repeat 32]

Declined thus, [see article 50 and decline.]

The vast ocean swells.
America is extending her
commerce.

He instructs us.

Thou art the man.

John loves his book. [ing.

Jane admires a fine paint-

A lofty mountain is a su-
blime object

Rebecca is drawing a map.

We are writing [see arti-
cle 78] letters.

A bad life makes a sorrow-
ful end.

We are happy to see you.

They came to visit our city.

Philadelphia contains many
inhabitants.

They are good children.

OF ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSI- TIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS.

OF ADVERBS.

ARTICLE 94.

ADVERBS are contractions of sentences, or parts of a sentence, generally, serving to denote some circumstance or manner of an action.

They are frequently added to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; as, *he reads well*; *he is very diligent*; *he is not greatly to be blamed*.

95. Some adverbs are regularly compared; as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; and some irregularly, like the adjectives from which they are derived; as, *much, more, most*; *little, less, least*.

Adverbs are commonly distributed into many kinds which it would be tedious to enumerate. The principal divisions are those of *time*; as *now, often, sometimes, to-day, then, ever, never, &c.* of *place*, as *where, here, hence, thence, whither, thither, &c.* of *number*, as *once, twice, thrice, &c.* of *affirming and denying*; as, *yes, no, truly, not, &c.* and of *quality*, which are very numerous, and usually end in *ly*; as *mercifully, justly, wisely, happily, &c.*

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

96. CONJUNCTIONS join sentences together, and shew the manner of their dependence upon each other ; as, *Peter, John and James run.*

Which may be resolved in three sentences, viz. *Peter runs, John runs, James runs.*

The principal conjunctions are, *again, albeit, also, although, and, as, because, both, but, either, else, except, for, however, if, indeed, lest, moreover, neither, nevertheless, nor, notwithstanding, or, save, seeing, since, so, than, that, therefore, though, whereas, wherefore, whether.*

97. Of conjunctions some are *copulative*, and some are *disjunctive*.

98. A conjunction *copulative* continues the same sense ; as *and, also.*

99. A *disjunctive* conjunction expresses an opposition of meaning ; as *but, although, unless.*

OF PREPOSITIONS.

100. A PREPOSITION is used to shew the relation of words to each other ; as he went *from* Baltimore *through* Wilmington *to* Philadelphia.

Most prepositions are contained in the following catalogue.

Above, about, after, against, amidst, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, betwixt, beyond, by, down, for, from, in, into, nigh, on, over, of, through, throughout, to, towards, under, underneath, unto, up, upon, with, within, without.

The word *a* seems to be a preposition, perhaps a contraction of *on*, in such phrases as, *I went a fishing.*

Prepositions are often prefixed to verbs in composition, as to *overtake*. There are also certain particles

of this nature, which are combined with verbs, but have no separate existence in our language ; as *be, mis, &c.* in the words *befal, misapply, &c.* Prepositions are frequently subjoined to verbs, in which case they assume the nature of the adverb, and considerably affect the meaning of the verb ; as *to give over, to make out.*

OF INTERJECTIONS.

101. An INTERJECTION is a word expressing a sudden emotion of the mind ; as *alas, O, fie.*

EXERCISE FOURTH,

CONTAINING ALL THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

40 65 15 52 18 78 96-7 101 40 65

I see the old man coming, but alas ! he moves

94 96-8 65 65 100 52 18

slowly, and appears to be in great distress.

15 21 65 94 78 18 100

The Lord is constantly bestowing favours upon

40 96 101 94 52 18 100 18 65 40

us, but oh ! how few returns of gratitude do we

65 100 40

make to him !

Time glides swiftly away, and soon, alas ! very soon shall we be found no more upon the face of this earth.

A generous mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Think, O man, of thy follies, and the humiliations to which vice ever leads its unhappy votaries !

Hark ! how sweetly the woodlark sings, while gentle zephyrs, playing in the boughs, invite us to walk abroad, and taste the freshness of the morning.

RUDIMENTS
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c.

PART II.

Of SYNTAX, *or the* RIGHT CONSTRUCTION *of*
SENTENCES.

ARTICLE 102.

SYNTAX may be considered with respect to CONCORD GOVERNMENT, and POSITION.

103. *Concord* is when words are required to be in the same number, case, gender or person.

104. *Government* is when one word causes another to be in some case or form.

105. *Position* is the proper arrangement of words.

RULES OF CONCORD.

106. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

EXAMPLE. I learn. Thou improvest. He reads. We perceive. Ye understand. They write. The rose withers. The birds fly. I grieved. Thou laughedst. Peter wept. We danced. Ye played. They sang.

Examples of this nature may, at first view, appear trifling and unnecessary ; but perhaps experience will shew them to be of use. In the Latin language, it is common to exemplify particular rules, before we

proceed to resolve long and complicated sentences. And I am persuaded the same method will be equally advantageous to the English scholar. Exercises of construction will be attended with singular benefit.

Two or more subjects of the singular number, with a copulative conjunction between them, require a verb plural.

England and Scotland are separated by the Tweed. Addison and Swift were cotemporary. Knowledge and virtue are preferable to riches.

Different subjects connected by a disjunctive conjunction, require a singular verb ;

Generosity or diffidence is alike unfavourable to success.

Sometimes the verb is used in the singular number with several subjects, connected with a copulative conjunction, being supposed to have a separate reference to each of them. This is more especially the case, when the subjects are nearly allied to each other in relation ; as *Trade and Commerce is productive of many advantages. Harmony and love is to be preferred to discord and hatred.*

109. A noun of multitude may be joined either to the singular or plural number of a verb.

The people rejoice. This people is stiff-necked. The congress are assembled. The army is disbanded.

It is proper, however, to consider whether the noun convey unity or plurality of idea. The following sentences are faulty in this respect : " And restores to this island that tranquillity and repose to which they had been strangers." " What reason have the church of Rome to talk of Modesty in this case." *Island and church are not collective nouns.* Lowth.

Consistency also requires that we do not use the singular and plural promiscuously, as applied to the same subject, but adhere to that form which we prefer. Thus we are not to say, *The Congress are dissolved, it will soon be dissolved.*

110. A verb, preceded by two or more or pronouns of different persons or numbers conjunctively connected, must agree with the them.

I or thou art to blame. You or I am in fault. Neither the ink nor the pens were there. Neither she nor they leave anything.

It is best however, where the numbers are different, to place the plural nearest the verb.

111. Sometimes an infinitive mode, and sometimes a clause of a sentence becomes the subject of the verb.

To err is human : to forgive is divine. To err without measure is folly ; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

112. An infinitive mode, or a clause of a sentence, may become the antecedent of a relative.

We are required to fear God and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man.

113. A clause of a sentence may stand for the substantive to an adjective.

The happiness of my life depends on my being connected with your family.

114. The adjectives *this*, *that*, and *enough*, agree with their substantives in number.

This man is wise. *These* men are happy. *That* boy is foolish. *Those* boys are diligent. *There* is food in the basket. *We* have apples *enow*.

The adjective *enough* always follows the substantive which it belongs. See Art. 54, note.

115. Pronouns must correspond in number and gender with the nouns which they represent.

Virgil is called the prince of Latin poets : *He* was born at Mantua.

Calpurnia was the wife of *Claudius* ; and *she* is said to have poisoned him in order to make her son emperor.

There is a remarkable exception to this rule in the case of *you* the plural of *thou*, to a single person. See Art. 50, note.

Note. The English, like some other languages, observes a priority with respect to persons, when a pronoun in the plural number has relation to different persons.

The first is preferred to the second, and the second to the third ; as *James, William, and I* are good fellows ; *we* belong to the same class ; *You, and Richard, and John* are neighbours : *you* live in the same parish.

The pronoun *them* is sometimes very improperly used as an adjective with a noun. Hand me *them* books.

116. The relative is of the same number and person as its antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly.

Thou who hatest reproof art unwise. *He who is diligent* merits praise. *I who am content*, do not envy. *The horse which runs* will stumble. *The fishes which swim* will be caught.

117. A noun or pronoun put in apposition with another, *i. e.* in order to express or explain its meaning more fully, must be put in the

Augustus the Roman Emperor, he who succeeded
is variously described.

I am the Conqueror was a powerful prince

RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

The pronoun or noun coming before a verb must be in the nominative case.

I walk. Thou seest. We love. She reads. They

119. The pronoun or noun following a transitive verb, must be in the objective case.

I praise him. Thou lovest me. He blamed me.
He admonished us. We will assist you.

120. The verb *to be*, through all its various forms, must have the *same case after* as it has *before*.

It is I. Who art thou? I am he. We are they.
John is to be the man. I believe it to be him. He told us to be them.

121. If there come no subject expressed or understood, between the relative and the verb, the relative must be in the nominative case.

The boy who is diligent shall be rewarded. They that seek wisdom, shall find her. Those pleasures are not to be valued, which accompany us through the whole of our existence,

122. If a subject, expressed or understood, come between the relative *who* and the verb, the relative must be put in the objective case.

This is the man *whom* the Lord *delighteth* to honour. Men commonly hate him *whom* they *fear*. The boys *whom* you *sent*, are returned.

123. When a question is asked by the relative *who*, and the answer given by the pronoun only, they shall both be put in the same case.

Q. *Who* chooses to walk ? A. *I*.

Q. *Whose* book is this ? A. *Mine*.

Q. *Whom* did you see ? A. *Him*.

The reason of this will be obvious, if we complete any of the sentences : For instance,

Q. *Who* chooses to walk ? A. *I*, i. e. *I choose to walk*.

124. The relation of property or possession may be expressed by the possessive case.

I admire *Thomson's* works. *George's* horse moves well. He extolled the *soldier's* valour. Teach me to feel *another's* woe. Pope.

125. Adjectives denoting plurality are sometimes joined to singular nouns of number, weight and measure.

The fleet consisted of *twenty sail*. He was followed by *six score men*. He shot *ten brace* of partridges. I have *thirty head* of cattle.

126. One verb following another verb is put in the infinitive mode.

Boys love *to play*. We desire *to learn*. I rejoice *to see* my father and mother.

127. An infinitive mode is frequently governed by an adjective, noun, pronoun, or participle.

He is *apt to learn*, has *opportunity to learn*, knows that I wish *him to learn*, and is now really *endeavouring to learn*.

128. The particle *to* is usually omitted after the verbs *bid*, *dare*, *feel*, *let*, *make*, *need*, *hear*, and *see*.

I shall *bid* him be silent. He *dares* not tell a lie. I will *make* him confess. Let us *hearken* to the precepts of virtue. I *saw* him go into the house. I *feel* the fire burn.

Thy *Hector*, wrapt in everlasting sleep,
Shall neither hear thee sigh, nor see thee weep.

Pope's Homer.

The present participle is sometimes elegantly put in place of the infinitive mode. I saw her *weeping*; ~~heard~~ him *scolding*, and felt the fire *burning*.

The preposition *for* is very improperly used before an infinitive mode. He directed me *for* to bring it. I wish *for* to go.

129. Participles govern the same cases as the verbs from which they are derived.

We were seeking *him*, he was instructing *them*. Edward being *master*, and finding *us* idle, after he had reproved *us*, dismissed the class.

Note. The past participle with the verb *to have* before it, is followed by the objective case; as I have called *him*; but if it be preceded by the verb *to be*, it is followed by a nominative case: as he was called *John*.

130. A noun or pronoun, when put absolutely with a participle, *i. e.* without dependance on the rest of the sentence, shall be in the nominative case.

The sun being risen, we pursued our journey. *The assembly being* dismissed, we returned home. *He having* finished his discourse, Philip replied.

131. A noun or pronoun in the second person, may be put absolutely in the nominative case.

Colonel, I am your most obedient—Let me ask you one question, *Sir Harry*.—"Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad." "I am not mad, most noble *Festus*, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness."

It must be so, *Plato*, thou reason'st well. *Addison*.

132. Prepositions govern the objective case of a pronoun or noun.

I went with *him*. He came to *me*. They ran before us. To *whom* did Peter give the book?

The case governed by a preposition, may with propriety, be called the prepositional case, in distinction from that which is the object of a verb or participle.

133. The relative *who*, after the conjunction *than*, must be put in the objective case.

Titus, *than whom* no prince was more beloved, succeeded his father Vespasian. I have been reading Cicero, *than whom* no author is more eloquent.

134. Many conjunctions require other corresponding conjunctions; as

Although or *though*, *Yet* or *nevertheless*.

Whether *Or*.

Either *Or*.

Neither *Nor*.

As, implying comparison, *So*.

As, implying a comparison of equality, *As*.

So, expressing a consequence, *That*.

Though the house is small, yet it is very convenient. Either you or I am in fault. Whether I shall come or not is uncertain. I neither love hunting nor fishing.

As one who spies a serpent in his way,

Glistening and basking in the summer ray,

Disorder'd stops, to shun the danger near,

Then walks with faintness on, and looks with fear.

So seem'd the Sire.

Parnel.

I think Milton as great a poet as Virgil. The greyhound is not so fierce as the mastiff; nor is the mastiff so swift as the greyhound. I was so tired, that I fell asleep.

135. The conjunctions *and, nor, or, and than*, frequently connect similar states, cases, modes or tenses.

Peter, James and John, were asleep. He is angry with me, and you, and them. Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrows of thy mother. It is better to receive than to do injury.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sang. Prior.

I saw and kiss'd her in her shroud. Ditto.

136. Two negatives destroy each other, or make an affirmative. "I do not envy nobody:" is equivalent to saying, I do envy somebody.

137. Auxiliary verbs must be joined either to the infinitive mode of a verb, or to one of its participles, but not to the preterite tense.

I do love. Thou hast loved. He is writing. We were chidden. Thou shouldest attend. He might improve. They could have known. Thou mightest have been heard.

138. *Who* relates to persons, *which* to things; (*that* may refer to either persons or things.)

The man, who tells a lie is wicked. The grass, which was cut yesterday, is withered. The boy, that is diligent, shall be rewarded. The nuts, that you gave me are bad.

That is a relative, when it may be changed into *who* or *which*.

After an adjective in the superlative degree, *that* is generally used in preference to *who* or *which*; as *Hannibal was one of the greatest generals that the world ever saw.* See Priestley's Grammar.

139. When *this* or its plural *these*, is contrasted with *that* or its plural *those*, *this*, or *these* refers to the latter, *that* or *those*, to the former word, clause or sentence.

In the city we are entertained with the *works of man*, in the country, with the *works of God*; *this* is the province of nature; *that* of art.

Cheerfulness is preferable to *mirth*; *this* may be considered as an act, *that* as a habit of the mind.

What conscience dictates to be done,

Or warns me not to do :

This teach me more than hell to shun,

That more than heav'n pursue.

Pope.

140. The interjections *O*, *Oh* and *Ah*, require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person, and the nominative of the second. *O me!* *Oh me!* *Ah me!* *O thou!* *O ye!*

141. The verb *to be*, coming between two nominatives of different numbers, should agree with the first.

Five shillings *are* one crown. The fee *is* three guineas. Ethics *are* a science.

142. The relative *who* or *that* with a verb, following two nominatives of different persons, may agree with either; but the latter is usually preferred.

I am he *who* writes, it is I *that* command. I am the man *who* direct.

143. The prepositions *betwixt* and *between* are to be used when only two persons or things are spoken of ; and *among* or *amongst* when there are more than two.

Divide the money *between* the two parents, or *among* their three children.

144. When the article *the* precedes a participial noun, the preposition *of* must follow it ; and the one should never be used without the other.

By *the* exercising *of* our memories they are strengthened. By exercising our memories, they are strengthened.

145. Adjectives are sometimes very improperly used for adverbs.

A *remarkable* [remarkably] wise man. He acted *agreeable* [agreeably] to his promise.

146. A pronoun should not be used when it would occasion ambiguity ; but the noun be repeated.

Many acknowledge the excellence of religion, who cannot tell wherein *it* [that excellence] consists.

147. Pronominal adjectives follow the rules of their pronouns, and must agree in number, person, and gender, with their antecedents.

John has lost *his* book, and *Eliza* *her* fan. *James* and I visited *our* friends during *their* affliction. The person wishes to conceal *his* or *her* name.—*Their* name, would be improper.

The possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* are often used in the solemn style and sacred writings, instead of the pronominal adjectives *my* and *thy* ; particularly before words that begin with a vowel.

“ Behold, a beam is in *thine* own eye.” “ Blot out all *mine* iniquities.”

Note. The words *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, and theirs*, besides being the possessive cases of their respective pronouns, have each of them, a distinct nominative and objective or prepositional case; "All *mine* are *thine*, and *thine* are *mine*." Sally's pen, *his, hers, and yours* want mending. Here these words are evidently in the nominative case. But in the following and all similar phrases, they are plainly in the prepositional or objective case—"He shall take of *mine*," &c. That tongue of *thine*, this soul of *mine*, a friend of *his*, or *hers*, an acquaintance of *ours*, or *yours* or *theirs*. We admire each of the productions, but prefer *hers* to *yours*, and *his* before *theirs*.

Each of these words stands for a substantive and an adjective; as the fault is *mine*; i. e. *my fault*. The advantage is *ours*, i. e. *our advantage*.

RULES OF POSITION.

148. The subject of affirmation usually precedes the verb; as, the *fire burns*, the *bird flies*.

149. But when a question is asked, the subject, either follows the verb; as *lovest thou?* or comes between the auxiliary and the verb; as *dost thou love?*

150. In like manner the subject follows the imperative mode of the verb; and the adverbs *here* and *there*; as *love thou*. *There was a man*.

The verb neuter is sometimes followed by its subject; as *at the end of which hung her pipe*. The reason is plain, that as the verb neuter does not admit an object after it, the meaning is not liable to any ambiguity.

The subject follows the verb in such phrases, as *charm he ever so wisely*; *had he performed his promise*; which seem elliptical, and put for *though he charm ever so wisely*; *if he had performed his promise*.

151. The adjective usually precedes the noun with which it is connected; as *a worthy man*.

The article commonly precedes both the substantive and adjective. But after certain words, as *all*, *many*, *so*, *as*, *how*, *too*, and perhaps some others, it is elegantly preceded by the adjective, and followed by its corresponding substantive. *He spake in so affectionate a manner. So tall a man I never saw before.* Priestley.

152. But if some circumstances depend upon the adjective, it follows the noun ; as *a man worthy to be praised.*

153. Adjectives that signify dimensions, generally follow the noun of measure.

The wall is ten foot *high*. The river is two miles *broad*. The well is twelve yards *deep*. My horse is fifteen hands *high*.

154. Adjectives frequently follow substantive verbs, or the preterite participle.

Solomon was *wise*. Cicero was *eloquent*. He became *angry*. Aristides was called *just*.

Note. Substantive verbs are those that signify being or existence.

By an easy transposition, the noun and adjective frequently change place with respect to the verb *to be* ; as *blessed is the man ; happy is he.*

155. The infinitive mode follows the noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, or participle with which it is connected.

I desire *to learn*. I am desirous *to learn*. I have a desire *to learn*. He *wishing to stay*, allowed me *to go*.

156. A transitive verb or participle is followed by its object.

Alexander killed *Clitus*. He was building *a house*.

157. Verbs neuter may be followed by nouns of the same signification.

He *died* a natural death. He *dreamed* a dream. I ran a race.

158. The relatives *who*, *which*, and *that*, follow their antecedents.

The man *whom* you admire, deserves not your confidence. Happy is he *that* profits by another's experience.

159. Adverbs usually precede the adjectives, and follow the verbs, with which they are connected.

Deference is the *most* elegant of all compliments. A wise man will desire no more than what he may get *justly*, use *soberly*, and live upon *contentedly*.

160. The adverb may be placed between the auxiliary and the participle.

Who is he that *hath not* offended with his tongue. You have *often* deceived me. The time is *now* come. It *hath frequently* happened.

161. Prepositions usually come before the words which they govern; as, *He went from Boston to New-York.*

162. The preposition is frequently (though improperly) separated from the relative which it governs, and placed at the end of a clause or sentence.

Whom do you live *with*? *Whom* shall I give the book *to*? *What* will you play *for*?

GENERAL DIRECTION.

In arranging the parts of a sentence we ought principally to aim at perspicuity. In general we may observe, that words connected in sense, should be placed as near each other as possible—that circumstances should be joined to those parts of a sentence on which they are dependant—and the order of words correspond with the order of our ideas.

THE
APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

A TABLE OF VERBS

IRREGULARLY INFLECTED;

REMARKS ON SOME GRAMMATICAL
FIGURES;

RULES OF PUNCTUATION ;

A PRAXIS ON THE GRAMMAR, WITH
EXAMPLES OF TRUE AND FALSE
CONSTRUCTION.

A TABLE OF VERBS IRREGULARLY
INFLECTED.

ARTICLE 136.

THOSE irregularities are omitted, which proceed from contracting the regular preterite tense and participle, by changing *ed* into *it* ; as *I deal, I dealt*.

Note. Verbs ending in *ll*, or *ss*, or which regularly double the final consonant in the preterite tense and participle, lose one of the double letters in contraction, as *dwelt, past, slept*.

Where the inflection is distinguished by an asterisk, the regular form is also in use.

<i>Infin. Mode.</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
To abide,	abode,	abode.
arise,	arose,	arisen.
awake,	awoke,	awoke.
Bear, <i>to bring forth,</i>	bare,	born.
bear, <i>to carry,</i>	bore,	borne.
beat,	beat,	beaten.
begin,	began,	begun.
behold,	beheld,	beheld.
bereave,	bereft,*	bereft.
beseech,	besought,	besought.
bid,	bade, or bid,	bidden.
bind,	bound,	bound.
bite,	bit,	bitten.
bleed,	bled,	bled.
blow,	blew,	blown.
break,	brake, or broke,	broken.
breed,	bred,	bred.
bring,	brought,	brought.
burst,	burst,	bursten.
buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	Cast,	cast.
catch,	caught,*	caught.*
chide,	chid,	chidden,
choose,	chose,	chosen.
cleave,	clave, or clove,	cloven, or cleft,
cling,	clang, or clung,	clung.
clothe,	clad,*	clad.
come,	came,	come.
cost,	cost,	cost.
creep,	crept,	crept.
crow,	crew,	crowded.
cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare,	durst,†	dared.
die,	died,	dead
dig,	dug,	dug,*
draw,	drew,	drawn.

† When dare signifies to challenge, it is always inflected in the regular form.

<i>Infm. Mode.</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Presente.</i>
To drink,	drank,	drunk.
drive,	drove,	driven.
Eat,	eat, or ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
feed,	fed,	fed.
fight,	fought,	fought.
find,	found,	found.
flee.†	fled,	fled.
fling,	flung,	flung.
fly,	flew,	flown.‡
forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
freeze,	froze,	frozen.
freight,	freighted,	fraught.*
Get,	got, or gat,	gotten.
give,	gave,	given.
gnaw,	gnawed,	gnawn.
go,	went,	gone.
grave,	graved,	graven.
grind,	ground,	ground.
grow	grew,	grown.
Hang,	hung,*	hung, or hanged.¶
heave,	hove,*	hoven.*
help,	helped,	helpen*
hew,	hewed,	hewn.
hide,	hid,	hidden.
hit,	hit,	hit.
hold,	held,	holden, or held.
hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded, ~	laden.

† It may be proper to distinguish this verb from the word to *fly*, with which it is often confounded. We *flee* from an enemy; but a bird *flies* with wings.

‡ This participle is often improperly used for *flowed*, the regular participle of the verb to *flow*.

¶ These different participles are used in different senses; we say, the man was *hanged*; but a coat is *hung up*:

<i>Impr. Mode.</i>	<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
To lay	laid,	laid
lead,	led,	led.
leave,	left,	left.
lend,	lent,	lent.
let,	let,	let.
lay,	lay,	lain.
load,	loaded,	loaded.*
lose,	lost,	lost.
make,	made,	made.
meet,	met,	met.
molten,	melted,	molten.*
mow,	mowed,	mown.
pay,	paid,	paid.
put,	put,	put.
quit,	quit,	quit.
read,	read,	read.
ride,	rode,	ridden.
ring,	rang,	rung.
rise,	rose,	risen.
rive,	rived,	ripen.
run,	ran,	run.
saw,	sawed,	sawn.
say,	said,	said.
see,	saw,	seen.
seek,	sought,	sought.
seethe,	seethed,	sodden.
sell,	sold,	sold.
send,	sent,	sent.
set,	set,	set.
shake,	shook,	shaken.
shave,	shaved,	shaven.*
shear,	shore,*	shorn.
shed,	shed,	shed.
shine,	shone,*	shone.

§ It is a common mistake to confound this verb, which signifies *to place*, with the neuter verb *to lie*; as *Where did you lay last night?* instead of *where did you lie last night?*

<i>Infin. Mode.</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
To shoe,	shod,	shod.
shoot,	shot,	shot.
show,	showed,	shown.
shew,	shewed,	shewn.
shred,	shred,	shred.
shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.
shut,	shut,	shut.
sing,	sang,	sung.
sink,	sank,	sunk.
sit,	sat,	sat, or sitten.
slay,	slew,	slain.
sleep,	slept,	slept.
slide,	slided, or slid,	slidden.
sling,	slung, or slang,	slung.
slink,	slunk,	slunk.
slit,	slit,	slit.
smite,	smote,	smitten.
sow,	sowed,	sown.
speak,	spoke, or spake,	spoken.
speed,	sped,	sped.
spin,	spun, or span,	spun.
spit,	spat,	spitten.
split,	split,	split.
spread,	spread,	spread.
spring,	sprang, or sprung,	sprung.
stand,	stood,	stood.
steal,	stole,	stolen.
stick,	stuck,	stuck.
sting,	stung,	stung.
stink,	stank,	stunk.
stride,	strode, or strid,	stridden.
strike,	struck,	stricken.
string,	strung,	strung.
strive,	strove,	striven.
strow,	strowed,	strown.
swear,	swore, or sware,	sworn.
sweat,	sweat,	sweat.
swell,	swelled,	swoln.

<i>Inf. Mode.</i>	<i>Pret. Tense.</i>	<i>Partic. Preterite.</i>
To swim,	swam,	swum.
swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
teach,	taught,	taught.
tear,	tore, or tare,	torn.
tell,	told,	told.
	thought,	thought.
	throve,	thriven.
	threw,	thrown.
	thrust,	thrust.
	trode,	trodden.
	waxed,	waxen.*
	wore,	worn.
	wove,	woven.
	wept,	wept.
	wet,	wet.
	won,	won.
	wound,	wound.*
	wrought,*	wrought.
	wreathed,	wreathen.
	wrung,	wrung.
	wrote,	written.
	writhed,	writhen.

164. Inflection of an irregular verb.

To go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.
I go,
Thou goest,
He goeth or goes.

Plur.
We go,
Ye go,
They go.

Preterite Tense.

Sing.

*I went,
Thou wentest,
He went.*

Plur.

*We went,
Ye went,
They went.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. *Go, or go thou ;* Plur. *Go, or go ye*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

*If I go,
If thou go,
If he go.*

Plur.

*If we go,
If ye go,
If they go.*

Preterite Tense.

Sing.

*If I went,
If thou went,
If he went.*

Plur.

*If we went,
If ye went,
If they went.*

INFINITIVE MODE. To go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *going.*Preterite, *gone.*

165. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

OUGHT.

Present and Preterite Tense.

Sing.

*I ought,
Thou oughtest,
He ought.*

Plur.

*We ought,
Ye ought,
They ought.*

QUOTH.

Quoth I, quoth he or she.

WIST.

I wist, he wist, we wist, ye wist, they wist.

WOT.

I wot, he wot, we wot ; ye wot, they wot.

166. An example of a Regular verb as varied in our Modes and six Tenses.

As has been given by some, as an objection to this work, that it forms no *future Tense* in the verbs. This example may not only supply that deficiency, but at the same time serve to shew such as may not have time or opportunity to look in other authors, how verbs are inflected, or what distinctions of time they are made to express, by other grammarians.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

*I love,
Thou lovest,
He loveth, or loves.*

Plur.

*We love,
Ye love,
They love.*

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

*I loved,
Thou lovedst,
He loved.*

Plur.

*We loved,
Ye loved,
They loved.*

Perfect Tense.

Sing.

*I have loved,
Thou hast loved,
He hath or has loved.*

Plur.

*We have loved,
Ye have loved,
They have loved.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing.

*I had loved,
Thou hadst loved,
He had loved.*

Plur.

*We had loved,
Ye had loved,
They had loved.*

First Future Tense.

Sing.

*I shall or will love,
Thou shalt or wilt love,
He shall or will love.*

Plur.

*We shall or will love,
Ye shall or will love,
They shall or will love.*

Second Future Tense.

Sing.

*I shall or will have loved.
Thou shalt or wilt have loved.
He shall or will have loved.*

Plur.

*We shall or will have loved,
Ye shall or will have loved,
They shall or will have loved,*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.

Plur.

Love, or love thou.

Love, or love ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

*If I love,
If thou love,
If he love.*

*If we love,
If ye love,
If they love.*

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

*If I loved,
If thou loved,
If he loved.*

*If we loved,
If ye loved,
If they loved.*

Perfect Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

*If I have loved,
If thou have loved,
If he have loved.*

*If we have loved,
If ye have loved,
If they have loved.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing.

*If I had loved,
If thou had loved,
If he had loved.*

Plural.

*If we had loved,
If ye had loved,
If they had loved.*

First future Tense.

Sing.

*If I shall or will love,
If thou shall or will love,
If he shall or will love,*

Plur.

*If we shall or will love,
If ye shall or will love,
If they shall or will love.*

Second Future Tense.

Sing.

*If I shall or will have loved,
If thou shall or will have loved,
If he shall or will have loved.*

Plur.

*If we shall or will have loved,
If ye shall or will have loved,
If they shall or will have loved.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present. To love. Perfect. To have loved.

Participles.

Present. Loving. Perfect. Loved,
Compound Perfect. Having loved.

REMARKS ON SOME GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

OF ELLIPSIS.

ARTICLE 167.

AN Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words for the sake of brevity and elegance, which the construction requires to be supplied.

There are few compound sentences, which are not in some degree elliptical. Syntax therefore cannot be perfectly taught or understood, without a particular attention to this figure. It will be an exercise of advantage to the scholar in many respects, to point out the various instances of ellipsis that occur ; for example :

1st. The *ellipsis* of the Noun ; as, *It is better to receive, than to do injury ; i. e. It is better to receive injury, than to do injury. When you come to St. Paul's, turn to the left ; i. e. When you come to St. Paul's church, turn to the left hand.*

2dly. Of the adjective ; as, *much rain and snow ; i. e. Much rain, and much snow.*

3dly. Of the relative ; as, *the horse you bought, is lame ; i. e. The horse which you bought is lame.*

4thly. Of the verb ; as, *What am I, and from whence ? i. e. What am I, and from whence am I ? So said, so done ; i. e. So it was said, so it was done.*

5thly. Of the article, adverb, conjunction and preposition ; as, *The bow and arrows are broken ; i. e. The bow and the arrows are broken. He speaks and writes well ; i. e. He speaks well, and writes well. He is a very agreeable, worthy man ; i. e. He is a very agreeable, and*

a very worthy man. *I gave it to your brother and sister ; i. e. I gave it to your brother, and to your sister. I desire you will be more diligent ; i. e. I desire that you will be more diligent.*

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Talk o'er the wars, reform the state,
A thousand knotty points they clear,
'Till supper and my wife appear.

PRIOR.

i. e. *They compliment, and they sit, and they chat, &c.*

135. Lastly ; Of a considerable part of a sentence, as, *Nature has given to animals, one time to act, another to rest ; i. e. Nature has given to animals, one time to act ; Nature has given to animals another time to rest.*

OF TRANSPOSITION.

168. Transposition is the placing of words out of their natural order, for the sake of some superior beauty.

It is seldom of advantage to invert the style, except in poetic language, and therefore the best prose writers have the fewest instances of transposition. In poetry also this figure is to be condemned, if it endanger perspicuity, or add not to the beauty and harmony of the verse. The English language admits of considerable liberty in the arrangement of a word or clause denoting some circumstance, which may be variously placed without inconvenience, but it is usually to be preferred at the beginning of a sentence. It would be difficult, and perhaps useless, to lay down rules comprehending every allowable instance of transposition. The best instruction that can be given, is to attend to the practice of the most approved writers, and always to preserve perspicuity. It will be an useful exercise to the scholar to resolve a transposed sentence into its natural arrangement ; as for instance, the beginning of Milton's *Paradise Lost* :

*Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree. whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,
Sing heavenly muse.* Par. Lost, b. i.

The natural order of the foregoing sentence is, *Heavenly muse, sing of man's first disobedience, and the fruit, &c.*

*So spake th' Omnipotent, and with his words
All seem'd well pleas'd ; all seem'd, but were not all.*

Par. Lost, b. 5.

i. e. *So th' Omnipotent spake, and all seem'd well pleas'd
with his words ; all seem'd, but all were not.*

Of the Transformation of Words.

169. It sometimes happens from particular circumstances, that a word loses its common signification, and acquires the distinguishing property of another part of speech.

170. Thus for instance ; the *possessive case* of a noun is equivalent to an *adjective*.

As man's life is short ; i. e. human life is short.

171. When *two nouns* are compounded together, and joined with a hyphen, the first of them has usually the signification of an *adjective*.

As, a bird-cage, an ale-house, a man-servant, a maid-servant ; and sometimes when the hyphen is omitted ; as, a gold ring, a London merchant, a China orange, the noon-tide hour, the mid-day sun.

172. An *adjective*, when its substantive is understood, acquires the nature of a *noun*.

As, the wise shall inherit glory. Who will shew us any good ?

173. A *verb* in the *infinitive* mode, has generally the signification of a noun.

As, *To err is human ; i. e. error is human.*

174. A *participle*, when it has no respect to time, becomes a mere *adjective*.

As, *a learned man, a spotted garment, a fishing rod, a pruning hook.*

175. A *participle* is sometimes converted into a noun,

As, *hunting is a healthful exercise. She is fond of singing and dancing.*

176. An *adverb*, when it connects sentences, may be considered as a *conjunction*.

As, *He is angry with you, not with me. He left three sons, namely, Robert, William, and John.*

177. Some *adverbs* have the use and construction of *pronouns*.

As, *hereof, hereby, wherein, whereunto, &c.*

178. A *conjunction* when it ceases to connect sentences, is changed into an *adverb*.

As, *I think otherwise. He was then reading Caesar's Commentaries.*

179. A *preposition* sometimes assumes the nature of the *adverb*, sometimes of the *conjunction*.

As, *He went before. I followed after. Think before you speak. After you have supped, you may walk if you please.*

OF PUNCTUATION:

ARTICLE 180.

POINTS are used in writing for a double purpose, and have respect both to *grammar* and to *elocution*. Their first and principal office is to elucidate the construction and meaning of sentences, by uniting those words which are more closely connected, and dividing such as are distinct. They are also intended to direct to those pauses of the voice in reading, which belong to a just and graceful delivery.

181. The points made use of to answer these purposes are the four following :

The comma	,
The semicolon	;
The colon	:
The period	.

So small a number cannot be supposed capable of marking with precision all the varieties of connexion that take place between sentences, or their principal parts. And still more imperfectly do they express the different pauses which elocution requires. All that can be expected is, that they convey a general direction, and in applying them, much must be left to every one's taste and judgment.

The rules of punctuation will not be clearly understood without enquiring into the nature of sentences.

182. Every sentence may be considered as *simple* or *compound*.

183. A *simple* sentence contains only a single affirmation, and cannot be divided by a point.

As, The bird sings. Alexander killed Clitus. Alexander the great killed his friend Clitus.

184. A compounded sentence consists of several distinct affirmations or smaller sentences, connected by a relative or conjunction either expressed or understood.

As, Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. Here we have four distinct affirmations, i. e. we have four different finite verbs, with their several dependencies, viz. *The man is blessed—the man walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly—the man standeth not in the way of sinners—the man sitteth not in the seat of the scornful.*

COMMA.

185. Simple affirmations contained in a sentence, and not making a perfect sense, are at least divided by a comma: and its place is found after every different subject and verb.

As, Their slumbers are sound, and their wakings are cheerful. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.

The comma may be considered as included in the semicolon; the semicolon as comprehended in the colon; and the colon in the period.

186. Between different nouns connected with the same adjective, verb, or preposition.

As, Virtue is our true glory, perfection and happiness. Hunger, industry, care and watchfulness, are the servants of avarice. Chance never produced lions, tigers, dogs or hares.

See thro' this air, this ocean and this earth,

All nature quick, and bursting into birth.

The reason of this and some following rules is, that we may reckon as many distinct affirmations as there

are conjunctions expressed or understood. Thus, *chance never produced lions, tigers, dogs or horses*, may be resolved into, *chance never produced lions, chance never produced tigers, chance never produced dogs, &c.*

187. Between different adjectives relating to the same substantive.

As, Most potent, grave, and rev'rend Seignors.

Two nouns or adjectives connected by a conjunction copulative or disjunctive, are not commonly separated by a point; but if there be more than two, or the conjunction be understood, they are separated by a comma.

Lowth.

188. Between different verbs connected with the same noun: as,

*Her father lov'd me, oft invited me,
Still question'd me the story of my life.*

189. Between different adverbs standing in the same relation to a verb or adjective:

As, he acted mercifully, honourably, and wisely.

190. The comma is also found between nouns in apposition, if several terms be connected with them, or when used by way of explanation.

As, George Washington, President of the United States. Socrates, that amiable Philosopher.

191. Before and after the case absolute, or an address to a noun or pronoun in the second person.

As, the enemy being thrown into confusion, a total rout ensued. We accept it always and in all places, most noble Felix, with all thankfulness. Acts xxiv. 3.

192. Before a participle or adjective with some circumstance depending on it.

As, A dervise travelling through Tartary went into the King's palace by mistake.

193. Before and after any phrase, separating words that have a close connection with each other.

As, a long dissertation would not, I apprehend, be acceptable to the public. Hume.

SEMICOLON.

194. The SEMICOLON marks a more considerable portion of a sentence, not making a complete sense.

195. The semicolon is commonly found after a clause which is subdivided by commas.

As, He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes ; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

196. It is also used in sentences that express contrast or comparison.

As, To err is human ; to forgive divine. Be in peace with many ; nevertheless have but one counsellor of a thousand.

COLON.

197. A COLON generally denotes a perfect sense, yet followed by another part of a sentence with which it is particularly connected.

As, One fault of a deserving man, shall meet with more reproach than all his virtues praise : such is the force of ill will and ill nature,

198. A colon may distinguish a clause containing an imperfect sense, if it be divided by semicolons,

As, During his discourse, the whole audience melted into tears ; some from admiration of his magnanimity ; others softened by the expressions of tenderness towards his son, and of love to his people :

and all were affected with the deepest sorrow at losing a sovereign, who had distinguished the Netherlands, his native country, with particular marks of his regard and attachment. Robertson.

PERIOD.

199. A PERIOD marks the conclusion of a full and perfect sentence.

These may be considered as general rules with regard to the grammatical use of points, but they are differently understood and applied. Some writers mark with the comma, the semicolon, the colon; where others prefer the semicolon, the colon, and the period. We should do well, however, to remember their comparative force, and to rise in the use of points as the distinctions in a sentence grow more remarkable.

With respect to a pause, they give a still more uncertain direction. Some have advised that at the *comma* the voice should rest, whilst we can distinctly count *one*; at the *semicolon*, whilst in the same manner we reckon *two*; at the *colon*, *three*; and at the *period*, *four*. Others would make the *semicolon* double the rest of the *comma*; the *colon*, twice that of the *semicolon*; and the *period*, twice that of the *colon*; in the same proportion as the musical rests of the *quaver*, the *crotchet*, the *minim*, and the *semibreve*. Both these directions are entirely fanciful. The diversity of pauses which accompany good speaking, cannot be circumscribed by rule. There is commonly so much correspondence between the grammatical divisions of sentences, and the pauses which belong to oratory, that the points we have mentioned may furnish us with a general direction. But it happens not unfrequently that the structure of a sentence will lead to other stops than what we have hitherto mentioned.

When the subject of the verb is of considerable length, it is natural to pause between it and the corresponding verb; as *Flowers of rhetorick, in sermons or serious discourses, resemble the blue and yellow flowers in*

corn ; pleasing to those who come for amusement only, but prejudicial to him, who would reap the profit. To mourn without measure is folly, not to mourn at all, insensibility.

When the several adjectives, connected with a conjunction expressed or understood, follow the noun, we commonly pause after the noun, though we do not insert the comma.

When several adverbs follow the verb, we commonly pause after the verb but do not insert the comma.

When words stand in opposition to each other, they are commonly followed by a short pause without the insertion of the comma ; as, *Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.*

An imperfect phrase consisting of several terms, closely connected together, is sometimes marked both by a pause and comma.

An ingenious writer,* to whom I am indebted for some of the foregoing observations, has given the following memorable lines for a general direction with respect to the pause ;

- " In pausing, ever let this rule take place,
- " Never to separate words in any case,
- " That are less separable than those you join :
- " And what imports the same, not to combine
- " Such words together as do not relate
- " So closely as the words you separate."

Besides the points above-mentioned, there are others in use requiring a particular inflection of the voice corresponding with the sentiment of the writer.

200. The *interrogation point* (?) shows that a question is asked.

201. The note of *exclamation* (!) is used to express wonder or emotion.

* WALKER on elocution.

202. The *parenthesis* () denotes the insertion of a clause illustrating the sense, which yet may be left out, and the sentence remain entire. *The voice is commonly lowered and a little quickened whilst the words included in the parenthesis are spoken.*

203. The *apostrophe* (') over a word signifying abbreviation : as *he pleas'd* for *he pleased* ; but this contraction is scarcely allowed in the writing of prose.

204. The *hyphen* (-) used in compounding words or dividing syllables ; as *Market-street*, *bird-cage*, *beau-ty*.

205. The same mark over a vowel denotes a long syllable ; *amûse*, *amāze*, &c.

206. The *brève* (~) over a vowel, denotes a short syllable ; as *îf*, *bid*.

207. The *dieresis* (..) divides a diphthong into two syllables ; as *Ai*, *idëa*.

208. The *caret* (^) marks the place to which an *always* interlineation refers ; as *I have preferred cheerfulness to mirth.*


209. A *quotation* (" ") marks a borrowed sentence ; as "*Love all ; trust a few ; do wrong to none.*"

210. A *paragraph* ¶ was formerly placed at the beginning of a new subject of discourse.

211. A *section* § divides a discourse or chapter into smaller portions.

212. Several *asterisks* **** or a dash — signifies the omission of some part of a word or sentence.

A dash is also used to denote a distinction or pause not sufficiently marked by the common stops. † An Obelisk, ‡ Parallel lines, or an Asterisk * refers to notes.

213. An *Index*  points to something remarkable or worthy attention.

214. The *Brackets* [] serve to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note ; or they contain the explanation itself ; or a word or sentence which is intended to supply some deficiency, or testify some mistake.

• CAPITAL LETTERS.

215. CAPITAL LETTERS are used to begin sentences, verses, and proper names—adjectives derived from proper names—words that express titles of honour, words used in the direction of letters or the title of books—the venerable name of *God*—the pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*.

216. Entire words are sometimes written in capitals ; as in the title pages of books, the beginning of chapters, sections or paragraphs, or to distinguish remarkable and emphatical expressions.

217. Single capital letters followed by a period are often put for the abbreviation of words ; as A. D. for *Anno Domini*, i. e. *in the year of our Lord*. M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. *Doctor of Physic*.

218. Some of the more customary abbreviations are,

A. A. S. American Academy of Sciences	Gent. Gentleman
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts.	Heb. Hebrews
Abp. Archbishop	Id. Idem, the same
A. M. Artium Magister Master of Arts. Ante Meridian, Before Noon	i. e. Id est, that is
A. P. S. American Philosophical Society	IHS. Jesus, or, Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Saviour of men
B. A. Bachelor of Arts	J. D. Jurium Doctor, a Doctor of Laws
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity	L. D. Lady-day
Bp. Bishop	Lieut. Lieutenant
B. V. Blessed Virgin	L. L. D. Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws
C. Chapter	M. A. Master of Arts
Capt. Captain	M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Physic
Cat. Catechism	Mar. Martyr
Cent. The hundred	Min. Minister
Chap. Chapter	Mr. Master
Col. Colonel	Mrs. Mistress
Cor. Corinthians	Mss. Manuscript
Co. Company	Mss. Manuscripts
D. Doctor, Duke	M. S. Memoriz Sacrum Sacred to the memory
D. D. Doctor in Divinity	N. Note
Deut. Deuteronomy	N. B. Nota bene Mark well
Dr. Doctor, Debtor	n. l. non liquit, it does not appear
Do. Ditto, the same	Nov. or 9ber, November
Dec. 10ber, December	N. S. New Style
E. g. Exempli gratia, as for example	Num. Numbers
Ep. Epistle	Obt. Obedient
Eph. Ephesians	Oct. or 8ber, October
Esa. Esaias	O. S. Old Style
Esq. Esquire	p. per by
Ev. Evangelist	Par. Parish
Ex. Exodus	Pent. Pentecost
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Per cent. By the hundred
Gal. Galatians	P. M. Post Meridian, afternoon
Gen. General	

Phil. Phillippians	Theologix Professor, a
P. S. Postscript	Professor of Divinity.
Psal. Psalm, Psalmist	V. vide, <i>see</i> , Verse
q. d. quasi dicat, <i>as if he</i>	Viz. Videlicet, <i>that is to say</i>
<i>should say</i>	U. S. A. United States of
q. l. quantum libet, <i>as much</i>	America
<i>as you please</i>	Xn. Christian
q. s. quantum sufficit, <i>a suf-</i>	Xt. Christ
<i>ficient quantity</i>	ye. the
S. A. secundum artem, <i>ac-</i>	yn. then
<i>cording to art</i>	ys. this
Sep. 7ber, <i>September</i>	& et, and
Sr. Sir	&c. et cætera, <i>and the rest.</i>
S. S. T. P. Sacro-Sanctæ	

219. Capital letters are also used to express numbers, as in the following table.

I	One	XL	Forty
II	Two	L	Fifty
III	Three	LX	Sixty
IV	Four	LXX	Seventy
V	Five	LXXX	Eighty
VI	Six	XC	Ninety
VII	Seven	C	A Hundred
VIII	Eight	CC	Two hundred
IX	Nine	CCC	Three hundred
X	Ten	CCCC	Four hundred
XI	Eleven	D	Five hundred
XII	Twelve	DC	Six hundred
XIII	Thirteen	DCC	Seven hundred
XIV	Fourteen	DCCC	Eight hundred
XV	Fifteen	DCCC	Nine hundred
XVI	Sixteen	M	A thousand
XVII	Seventeen	M,DCCCIV.	One Thou-
XVIII	Eighteen		sand Eight hundred and
XIX	Nineteen		four
XX	Twenty	M,DCCCIX.	One Thou-
XXI	Twenty-one		sand Eight Hundred and
XXX	Thirty		nine.

A PRAXIS ON THE GRAMMAR.

A PRAXIS on the rules of grammar will properly depend on the particular plan of the tutor, and the different circumstances of the pupil. The following is subjoined merely as a hint to those who may be unacquainted with the customary forms of instruction.

DIRECTION I.

Let the pupil accurately commit to memory the first and second parts, reserving the *Notes* and *Appendix* to be learned in such time and manner as circumstances shall direct.

II. Let him be well exercised in the way of examination, till he can give ready answers to such questions as the tutor may propose. Thus for example, in Part I.

How many kinds or classes of words do we reckon in the English language ? (Art. 14.)

What is a noun ? (18.) (20.)

What do we understand by a noun common ?

What do we mean by a noun proper ? (21.)

On what accounts do nouns vary their terminations ? (21.)

How many numbers are there ? (22.)

What do we mean by the singular number ? (23.)

What do we mean by the plural number ? (24.)

How is the plural number formed ? (25)

Are all plurals thus formed ? (26.)

If the singular end in y, or ey, preceded by a consonant, how shall the plural end ? (27.)

If the singular end in y, preceded by a vowel, how is the plural formed ? Ans. By adding s ; as boy, boys, &c.

III. He may be usefully exercised for some time in inflecting the variable parts of speech ; for example the regular nouns, *horse, bird, fish, table, song, commandment* ; the irregular nouns, *Man, woman, ox, goose, tooth, foot.*

He may compare the adjectives, *kind, elegant, noble, handsome, recent, bountiful.*

He may inflect the regular verbs, *To regard, to believe, to play, to hope, to follow, to rejoice* ; and the irregular verbs, *To beseech, to buy, to weep, to understand, to catch, to speak.*

For a more concise way of inflecting the verbs, it may be sufficient to mention the present, and the preterite tense of the indicative mode, in the first person, singular, and the two participles. Thus the verbs, *To believe, to play, to write, to see,* may be inflected in the following manner :

I believe, I believed, believing, I have believed.

I play, I played, playing, I have played.

I write, I wrote, writing, I have written.

I see, I saw, seeing, I have seen.

IV. After such preparatory exercises, the pupil will be better qualified to distinguish the several parts of speech. And to perfect him in this necessary work, he may be required to write down separate lists of words belonging to each sort ; or in reading sentences, to name each word according to its class ; or to write the words of sentences in columns, and the names opposite to them, thus :

<i>A</i>	Article.	<i>foolish</i>	Adjective.
<i>wise</i>	Adjective.	<i>son</i>	Noun.
<i>son</i>	Noun.	<i>is</i>	Verb.
<i>maketh</i>	Verb.	<i>the</i>	Article.
<i>a</i>	Article.	<i>heaviness</i>	Noun.
<i>glad</i>	Adjective.	<i>of</i>	Preposition.
<i>father</i>	Noun.	<i>his</i>	Pronominal Adjective.
<i>but</i>	Conjunction.	<i>mother</i>	Noun.
<i>a</i>	Article.		

This to the *English* scholar, unacquainted with any language but his own, is commonly a work of considerable difficulty. In the *Latin* tongue, the pupil is continually directed by the variety of inflection that belongs to different classes of words, and is from hence inseparably led to some knowledge of their abstract nature. It is desirable that the *English* scholar should avail himself of the same advantage as far as the nature of the language will admit, and be well practised in its few inflections, which will greatly assist him in distinguishing the different parts of speech.

V. He may now proceed to what is called **PARSING**, that is, the resolving of sentences into their grammatical form and construction. And it will be of use to him previously to observe,

1st. That **EVERY NOUN** in the *nominative case*, is either connected with a *verb* (unless it be spoken to in the second person,) or put absolutely with a participle.

2nd. That a noun is connected with a verb either as its *subject* or its *object*; or it is governed by a preposition.

3rd. That every noun in the *possessive case*, comes before another noun signifying property or possession.

4th. That every **PRONOUN** is substituted for a noun, and every **RELATIVE** supposes an *antecedent*.

5th. That the *objective case* of the pronoun or noun follows verbs and prepositions.

6th. That every *ADJECTIVE* refers to a noun either expressed or understood.

7th. That every *VERB*, except in the infinitive mode, has relation to a *subject*.

8th. That every *transitive verb* is followed by its *object*.

*Examples of Grammatical Resolution.**

EXAMPLE I.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. Ps. i. 1.

BLESSED, is an adjective, (Art. 52); blessed, more blessed, most blessed (62.) *Blessed* relates to the substantive *man* (53.)

Is, a verb, (65;) *I am, I was, being, I have been.* *Is*, is in the indicative mode (74,) the present tense (72,) and agrees with its subject *man* in the third person singular (106.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

MAN, a noun (18,) irregular (28;) *sing. nom. man, possessive man's, objective man; plural nom.*

* In the first of these examples the scholar is supposed, with respect to every declinable part of speech, first to mention its name: as *Man is a noun*, secondly to inflect it, *Sing. Nom. Man, Poss. Man's, Objec. Man; Plur. Nom. Men, Poss. Men's, Objec. Men*: thirdly to particularize its grammatical form and connexion, as *man* is in the *nom. case, sing. number and third person*, and the subject of the verb *is*. In the following examples the inflection of words is omitted.

men, possessive *men's*, objective *men* (39.) *Man* is in the singular number (23) and is nominative to the verb *is* (118.)

Note. *Blessed is the man*, is a transposition. The regular order would be, *The man is blessed* (168.)

THAT, a relative (51 ;) refers to its antecedent *man*, and is the subject of the verb *walketh* (116.)

WALKETH, a verb intransitive (69 ;) *I walk, I walked, walking, I have walked. Walketh* is in the indicative mode (74,) present tense (72,) and agrees with the relative *that*, and its antecedent *man* in the third person sing. (116.)

NOT, an adverb (94.)

IN, a preposition (100,) and governs the noun *counsel* (132.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

COUNSEL, a noun common (20 ;) *sing. nom. counsel. Plural, nom. counsels* (38.) *Counsel* is the object. case (32,) *sing. number* and governed by the preposition *in* (132.)

OF, a preposition (100.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

UNGODLY, an adjective (52 ;) and refers to the noun *men* understood (53.)

NOR, a conjunction (96 ;) and connects like modes and tenses between the verbs *standeth* and *walketh* (135) intransitive, (69.)

STANDETH, a verb intransitive (69 ;) *I stand, I stood, standing, I have stood. Standeth* is in the indicative mode (74,) present tense (72,) and is con-

pected by the conjunction *nor*, to walketh, in the third person singular (135.)

IN, a preposition (100.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

WAY, a substantive common (20;) *sing. nom. way*, possess. *way's*; *Plural, nom. ways* (38.) *Way* is the objective case (32) singular number, (23,) and governed by the preposition *in* (132.)

OF, a preposition (100.)

SINNERS, a noun common (20;) *sing. nom. sinner*, poss. *sinner's*; *plur. nom. sinners*, poss. *sinners'* (38.) *Sinners* is in the objective case (32,) plural number (24,) and governed by the preposition *of* (132.)

NOR, a conjunction (96,) and connects like modes and tenses between the verbs *standeth* and *sitteth* (135.)

SITTETH, a verb intransitive (69;) *I sit, I sate, sitting, I have sat or sitten. Sitteth* is in the indic. mode (74,) present tense (72,) and is connected by *nor* to the verb *standeth* in the third person singular (135.)

IN, a preposition (100.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

SEAT, a noun com. (20;) *sing. nom. seat*; *plur. nom. seats. Seat* is the objec. case (32,) sing. num. (23,) and governed by the prep. *in* (135.)

OF, a preposition (100.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

SCORNFUL, an adjective (52;) *scornful, more scornful, most scornful* (62.) *Scornful* relates to the substantive *men* understood (53.)

EXAMPLE II.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work. Ps. xix. 1.

THE, is the definite article (17.)

HEAVENS, a substantive proper (21 ;) plural number (24,) and nominative to the verb *declare* (118.)

DECLARE, a transitive verb (68 ;) indic. mode (74,) pres. tense (72,) and agrees with its subject *heavens* in the third person plural (106.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

GLORY, a noun common (20 ;) and the objective after the verb *declare* (119.)

OF, a preposition (100.)

GOD, a noun proper (21 ;) governed by the preposition *of* (132.)

AND, a conjunction (96.)

THE, the definite article (17.)

FIRMAMENT, a substantive proper (21 ;) and the subject to the verb *sheweth* (118.)

SHEWETH, a transitive verb (68,) from *to shew* ; in the indic. mode (74,) present tense (72,) and agrees with its subject *firmament*, in the third person singular (106.)

HIS, pronominal adjective (63,) and relates to the substantive *handy-work* (53.)

HANDY-WORK, a compound substantive, in the singular number, and the objective case after the verb *sheweth* (119.)

DIRECTIONS

FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS IN PARSING.

Search first for the word and part of speech in your Dictionary.

1. *If an article*, You are to tell whether definite or indefinite, and tell why so called.

2. *If a noun*, You are to tell what kind, i. e. proper or com. reg. or irreg. and inflect it—name the numb. gen. person and case, and give the rule for its being in that case.

If a Personal Pronoun, You are to inflect it—tell what numb. gen. person and case, and give the rule for its being in that case.

3. *If a Relative Pronoun*, You are to tell what is its antecedent—what person, numb. and case—and give the rule for its being in that case.

4. *If an Adjective*, You are to compare it, if it admits of comparison, tell what it agrees with, and give the rule of Concord.

5. *If a Verb*, You are to tell whether transitive, intransitive, or auxiliary—what mode, tense, person and numb.—what nominative it agrees with, and give the rule of Concord.

6. *If a Participle*, You are to tell whether present or past, and from what verb derived.

7. *If an Adverb*, You are to say whether of time, place, num. affirming, denying or quality.

8. *If a Conjunction*, You are to say whether copulative or disjunctive, and tell what it connects.

9. *If a Preposition*, You are to tell what it governs, and give the rule.

10. *If an Interjection*, You are to tell what case of the pronoun it requires, and give the rule.

EASY EXAMPLES IN PARSING.

TAKEN FROM MURRAY'S ENGLISH EXERCISES.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere.	Let us improve ourselves.
Thou art industrious.	Know yourselves.
He is disinterested.	Let them advance.
We honour them.	They may offend.
You encourage us.	I can forgive.
They commend her.	He might surpass them.
Thou dost improve.	We could overtake him.
He assisted me.	I would be happy.
We completed our journey.	Ye should repent.
Our hopes did flatter us.	He may have deceived me.
They have deceived me.	They may have forgotten us.
Your expectations have failed.	Thou mightest have improved.
The accident had happened.	We should have considered.
He had resigned himself.	To see the sun is pleasant.
Their fears will detect them.	To live well is honourable.
You shall submit.	To have conquered himself was his highest praise.
They will obey us.	Promoting others' welfare, they advanced their own interest.
Good humour shall prevail.	He lives respected.
He will have determined.	
We shall have agreed.	
Let me depart.	
Do thou instruct him.	
Prepare thy lesson.	
Let him consider.	

Having resigned his office, he retired.	This uncouth figure startled him.
They are discouraged.	I have searched, I have found it.
He was condemned.	
We have been rewarded	They searched those
She had been admired.	rooms; he was gone.
Virtue will be rewarded.	The book is his; it was
The person will have	mine.
been executed when	These are yours, these
the pardon arrives.	are ours.
Let him be animated.	Our hearts are deceitful.
Be you entreated.	Your conduct met their
Let him be prepared.	approbation.
It can be enlarged.	None met who could
You may be discovered.	avoid it.
He might be convinced.	Thy esteem is my honour.
She would be caressed.	
I may have been deceived.	Her work does her credit.
They might have been	Each must answer the
honoured.	question.
To be trusted we must	Every heart knows its
be virtuous.	own sorrows.
To have been admired	Which was his choice?
availed him little.	It was neither.
Ridiculed, despised, persecuted, he maintained his principles.	Hers is finished, thine is yet to be done.
Being reviled, we bless.	This is what I feared
Having been deserted,	That is the thing which
he became discouraged.	I desired.
	Who can preserve himself?
The sight being new, he	Whose books are these?
was startled.	Whom have we served?

Some are negligent,
others industrious.

One may deceive one's
self.

All have a talent to im-
prove.

Can any dispute it?

Such is our condition.

Verb, Preposition, Conjunction, & Interjection.

I have seen him once,
perhaps twice.

Firstly, and lastly, I
shall conclude.

This plant is found here,
and elsewhere.

Only to-day is properly
ours.

The task is already per-
formed.

We could not serve him
then, but will hereaf-
ter.

We often resolve, but
seldom perform.

He is much more promi-
sing now than for-
merly.

We are wisely and hap-
pily directed.

He has certainly been
diligent, and he will
probably succeed.

How sweetly the birds
sing!

Why art thou so heed-
less?

He is little attentive;
nay, absolutely stupid.

When will they arrive?

Where shall we stop?

Mentally and bodily, we
are curiously and
wonderfully formed.

They travelled through
France, in haste, to-
wards Italy.

From virtue to vice, the
progress is gradual.

By diligence and frugali-
ty, we arrive at com-
petency.

We are often below our
wishes, and above our
desert.

Some things make for
him, others against
him.

By this imprudence, he
was plunged into new
difficulties.

Without the aid of cha-	He retires to rest soon,
rity he supported him-	that he may rise early.
self with credit.	We ought to be thank-
Of his talents much	ful for we have
might be said; con-	ceived much.
cerning his integrity,	Though he is often
nothing.	vised, yet he does
On all occasions she be-	reform.
haved with propriety.	Reproof either soft
We in vain look for a	hardens its object.
path between virtue	Neither prosperity
and vice.	adversity has im-
He lives within his in-	ed him.
come.	He can acquire no
The house was sold at a	tue, unless he
great price, and above	some sacrifices.
its value.	Let him that stands
She came down stairs	take heed lest he
slowly, but went brisk-	If thou wert his su-
ly up again.	rior, thou shouldst
His father and mother	have boasted.
and uncle, reside at	He will be detected
Rome.	though he deny the
We must be temperate,	fact.
if we would be healthy.	If he have promised
He is as old as his class-	should act accord-
mate, but not so learn-	ly.
ed.	She will transgress,
Charles is esteemed, be-	less she be admonished.
cause he is both dis-	If he were encouraged,
creet and benevolent.	he would amend.
We still stay till he ar-	Though he condemn me,
rives.	I will respect him,

Their talents are more
 brilliant than useful.

Strange! that we should
 be so infatuated.

Understanding his po-
 sition is a wise and
 prudent person.

O! the humiliations to
 which vice reduces us.
 Hark! how sweetly the
 woodlark sings!

These are mode-
 st wants will be

Ah! the delusions of
 hope.

It often amuses, but
 it satisfies us.

Hail, simplicity! source
 of genuine joy.

He is lively, yet
 not volatile.

Behold! how pleasant it
 is for brethren to
 dwell together in uni-
 ty.

How! how desira-
 ble thou!

Welcome again! my
 long lost friend.

It has been often occu-
 rring alas! with trifles.

*Following are a few instances of the same
 constituting several of the parts of speech.*

As the day, and
 scene delightful.

stealing softly after
 them.

They expect a calm
 a storm.

A little attention will
 rectify some errors.

Intense passion, is
 than to calm it.

He laboured to still the
 tumult.

It is little with con-
 tent, than a great deal
 with anxiety.

Still waters are com-
 monly the deepest.

The gay and dissolute
 think little of the
 miseries, which are

Though he is out of dan-
 ger, he is still afraid.

To-day's lesson is harder
 than yesterday's.

We are but of <i>yesterday</i> , and know nothing.	The desire of getting <i>more</i> is rarely satiated.
He rode hard <i>yesterday</i> , rests to-day, and will travel again to-mor- row.	He has <i>equal</i> strength, but <i>inferior</i> judgment.
Though she is rich and fair, yet she is not amiable.	She is his <i>inferior</i> in sense, but <i>superior</i> in prudence.
They are yet young, and must suspend their judgment yet awhile.	We must make space between lines.
Many persons are better than we suppose them to be.	Every thing loves <i>like</i> .
The <i>few</i> and the <i>many</i> have their preposses- sions.	Behave yourself like a man.
<i>Few</i> days pass without some clouds.	We are too apt to be pernicious com- panions.
<i>Much</i> money is cor- rupting.	He may go or stay as he <i>likes</i> .
Think <i>much</i> , and speak little.	They strive to be like him.
He has seen <i>much</i> of the world, and been <i>much</i> caressed.	He goes to and fro as To his wisdom was our privilege.
His years are <i>more</i> than hers ; but he has not <i>more</i> knowledge.	The proportion is one to ten.
The <i>more</i> we are blessed, the <i>more</i> grateful we should be.	He has served the cause his <i>utmost</i> ability.
	When we do our best, no more is required.
	I will submit, for I know it brings peace.
	I have a regard for him.
	It is for our health to be temperate.

EXERCISES

OF

FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

EXAMPLES UNDER ARTICLES 106.

106. *Thou goes* a walking. *Thou loves* play. *Thou* thyself. *We was* speaking. *You was* playing. *Children is* apt to play. *Does* thou learn grammar. *Why prates* thou? *Shakespeare.*

107. Poetry, painting, and music, *is* sister arts. Wisdom and virtue *is* superior to every other endowment. Pope, Swift, and Addison *was* cotemporary. My brother and sister *was* in the country. Thou and he *behaves* ill.

108. Either he or you *is* deceived. Neither poverty nor riches *was* injurious to him. I or you *am* in fault. You or I *are* to go.

109. You have been playing *this* two hours. Show me *that* scissors. I have not seen him *this* days. *Those* sort of people *fear* nothing. They do not approve *these* kind of practices.

110. *O thou* my voice inspire,
Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire. *Pope.*

Thou great first cause least understood,
Who all my sense confin'd,
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind;
Yet *gave* me in this dark estate
To see the good from ill, &c.

118. *Her* and *me* are going home. *Thee* dost not speak truth. *Him* and *her* learn to sing. *Them* and *us* learn to dance. *Them* eat good apples.

119. He praised *I*. We esteem *thou*. I blame *they*. I thank *ye*. We saw *ye*. I love *ye*. *Shakespeare*.

120. It is not *me*. It was *her*. *They* was *him*. To that which once was *thee*. Thou are likely to be *him*. He believes us *they*. I take Eliza to be *she* and William *he* that was meant.

Here's none but *thee* and *me*. *Shakespeare*.

122. The man *who* you met upon the road is my friend. There is no man *who* I love so much. These are the men *who* I saw yesterday. I should I meet the other night, but my old friend *Who* did you see?

123. Who did this? *Me*. Who bid you? *Who* reads best? *Her*. Who are diligent? *Who* are idle? *them*.

124. We have been reading *Popes'* works. I admired the *soldiers* horse. On *eagles* wings

And art thou then *Acastos* dear remains?

128. "I have heard him to say it." "I dare not to do any such thing." "We surely need not to go at this hour."

129. He was teaching *she* and *I*. You are angry with me for admonishing *ye*. He has invited *her* and *I*.

130. *Him* having finished his discourse, the as-

sembly was dismissed, *us* being greatly pleased, *them* greatly displeased.

132 and 162. With *who* do you live? *Who* do you live with? I live with *he*. Do you know *who* you speak to? Do you know to *who* you speak?

133. I esteem your brother, than *who* I do not esteem a more worthy young man. Let us honour your parents, than *who* none ought to be more dear to us.

134. Neither riches nor honour, or knowledge can be compared with virtue. I am so full of business as I cannot answer thee. *Shakespeare*. Neither in this world, *neither* in that to come. Can the fig-tree bear olive berries, *either* a vine fig? And the third part of the stars was smitten as the third part of heaven was darkened.*

135. "If he prefer a virtuous life and *is* sincere in his professions, he will succeed." "May *her* and *me* go?" "Wealth and *him* bade adieu to each other." "To deride the miseries of the unhappy, is inhuman: and *wanting* compassion towards them, is unchristian." "If thou bring any gift to the altar and there *rememberest* that thy brother has aught against thee, &c.

136. "I cannot by *no* means allow this argument." "Nor let *no* comforter approach me." "We don't know *nobody* there."

137. I have *gave*. Thou hast *wrote*. He would not have *durst*. Where did you *lay* last

* Many of these and the following examples are to be found in Lowth's excellent grammar.

night? When was this meadow *mowed*? The bells have been *rang* all night. The house was *shook* by the wind. I *began* yesterday. Have you *began*. It was *began*. I have *chose*. *My*. You have *swam*. *Shakes*. I have *mistook*. Finish what you have *began*. *Dryden*.

Rapt in future times the bard *begun*. *Pope*.

The sun has *rose*, and gone to bed. *Swift*.

The tear *forgot* as soon as shed. *Gray*.

138. "Being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, *which* was the son of Heli, *which* was son of Matthat, *which* was, &c." "The persons of *which* you speak so disrespectfully, are your superiors."

139. The English and the French are near neighbours. *These* are islanders; *those* in the continent.

Man is compounded of body and mind. *This* is common to him with the brutes; *that* is the image of God himself.

141. "His meat *were* locusts and wild honey." "The wages of sin *is* death." The cause of his failure *were* the heavy losses he had sustained. Musick and dancing *is* the delight of giddy youth.

143. "Joseph came *between* his ten brethren." Where there are janglings and discord *among* a man and his wife, harmony and love *betwixt* their children, will seldom be found.

144. "He was sent to prepare the way by preaching *of* repentance." "By *the* mortifying our corrupt affections." By *the* bridling my

tongue, and *the* keeping my seat, I shall oblige my teacher.

145. Alas! they are *miserable* poor. I can never think so *mean* of him. He writes *exceeding* well. She sings *delightful*.

146. "And when they arose early in the morning, behold, *they* were all dead men." 2 Kings, 19, 35. "And he said unto his sons, saddle *me* the ass. So they saddled *him* the ass." Many are *Aristōs* rather than *Demōs*, only because they do not properly know what *they* are. We see the beautiful variety of colours in the rain-bow, and are led to consider the cause of *it*.

147. Let the sun in darkness veil *her* face, and ~~earth~~ to *his* centre shake. The moon shews *his* full, silver face. The soul wings *his* way to worlds unknown. Should not one speak well of *their* friends? Every person is attached to *their* own interest.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES OF FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

Fire and water is good servants, but bad masters.

The proud shall be abased, but a humble man shall be exalted.

I saw your brother about a hour ago. He was in a humour to quarrel with every body. He is far from being of an happy temper.

Virgil is called the prince of Latin poets.

The news of the day is, I believe, somewhat disagreeable.

Time is often described under the similitude of a river to represent her swift and constant motion.

Solon being asked by *Cræsus*, king of *Lydia*, whom he thought was the happiest man in the world, answered, *Tellus*, an obscure citizen of *Athens*.

M. Harrison his book. Jane Faulty her pen.

Your horse trotteeth very fast.

The best and bravest soldiers were selected for so hazardous an enterprize.

That birds feathers are finely coloured: it is one of the most beautiful bird's I ever saw.

Virtue is the chiefest good of man.

Your brother is more older than me, but I can read more better than him.

Sleep is the image of death, and she furnishes us with many striking analogies to that awful period. I have went at all hours.

Europe is considerably lesser than any of the other divisions of the earth.

I am sorry to hear that the ship *Lion* has foundered at sea. He was in too crazy a condition for so long a voyage. He drunk freely.

That man whistleth and singeth most delightfully. May her and me go?

Th' unwearied sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display. *Addison*.

Nature is too often considered as a cause, when properly speaking, he is only an effect.

Although my brother be only twenty years old, he is remarkably accomplished. He has just

returned from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which is a *Dutch* settlement in the extremest part of *Africa*.

I propose to take a journey to-morrow if the weather proves favourable.

He gave me a orange and a apple.

Great pains has been taken : but to very little purpose. We run the whole way.

Either work or play are preferable to idleness.

I have chose my dish, and eat hearty. Please to hand me one of them apples.

He left his estate equally between his five sons.

Thanks is due to you for your kind intention.

By this means I shall be able to accomplish my purpose. Who done it ? A. Me.

A great part of *Egypt* is annually overflown by the *Nile*. The words were wrote on glass.

Semiramis, whom, some authors say, built *Babylon*, was a woman of great ambition.

He was angry with some one, but I cannot tell who. Who will you vote for ?

I fancy they are these kind of gods which *Horace* mentions in his allegorical vessel. *Addison* on *Medals*.

Who instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually doing mischief. *Tillotson*.

Manners maketh man.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,

Who knew no wish but what the world might hear.

Pope.

Our blessed Saviour was continually employed in works of kindness and beneficence ; in healing of the sick, in raising of the dead, and in the doing good unto all men.

There is betwixt that smile he would aspire to,
That sweet aspect of princes and his ruin,
More pangs and fears, than war or women have.
Shakespeare.

Men look with an evil eye upon the good that is in others ; and think that their reputation obscures them.

By curbing of our passions, they are subdued.

They hope for a soon and prosperous issue.
Sidney. Them ladies seem in haste.

He acted very unsuitable to his profession, yet conformable to the general expectation.

I do not think any one to blame for taking care of their health. *Addis. Spec.*

Every one of these letters bear date after his banishment. *Bently.*

Oh ! poor I. O thee.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,
The young who labour and the old who rest. *Pope.*

I have chid him because he broke the glass.

Who art thou, speak, that on designs unknown,
While others sleep, thus range the camp alone.

Pope's Iliad.

And now the years a numerous race have ran,
The blooming boy has ripen'd into man. *Pope's Odys.*

The moon shines by a borrowed light, which he receives from the sun.

The earth is now universally considered as a planet : and it is well known that he, together with the other planets, revolve round the sun, which is the centre of the whole system.

Although he be a poor man, yet he is virtuous and deserving of esteem.

I thank ye heartily, good Mr. *Launcelot*.

He certainly dares not to behave in so unjustifiable a manner.

What signifies good opinions when our practice is bad.

I have known him for to walk it in an hour.

He has struck me violently, because I said he had stole the book.

You need not to give yourself so many airs about this matter.

The meadows have been overflowed, and I fear will suffer much damage.

If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom, you would say passed their time very agreeably. *Locke*.

The king nor the queen were not at all deceived. *Clarendon*.

I wish you and he came over together. *Pope's Letters*.

And *Rebekah* took goodly raiment of her eldest son *Esau*, which were with her in the house, and put them upon *Jacob* her younger son. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*

He whom ye pretend, reigns in the kingdom.

Nadab and *Abihu*, the sons of *Aaron*, took either of them his censer. *Lev. x. 1.*

Nevertheless *Asa* his heart was perfect with the Lord. *1 Kings xv. 14.*

And the king of *Israel*, and *Jehosaphat* king of *Judah* sate either of them on his throne. *2 Chron. xviii. 9.*

There are a variety of virtues to be exercised.

Many there be which say of my soul, there is no help for him in God. *Psalms. iii. 2.*

He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him. *Prov. xi. 26.*

Did he not fear the Lord, and besought the Lord, and the Lord repented him of the evil, which he had pronounced against them. *Jer. xxvi. 19.*

Go flee thee away into the land of Judah. *Amos vii. 12.*

Pass ye away, thou inhabitant of Saphir. *Micha. i. 11.*

And when he was set down, his disciples came unto him. *Matt. v. 1.*

Our Father which art in heaven. *Matt. vi. 9.*

Whom do men say that I, the son of man am? But whom do ye say that I am? *Matt. xvi. 13. 15.*

If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray? *Matt. xviii. 12.*

So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses. *Matt. xviii. 35.*

The multitude rebuked them because they should hold their peace. *Matt. xx. 31.*

Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all. *Mark x. 44.*

Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on sabbath days? *Luke vi. 2.*

His disciples asked him, saying, What might this parable be? *Luke viii. 9.*

If they hear not *Moses* and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead. *Luke xvi. 31.*

These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full. *John xv. 11.*

They crucified two others with him, on either side one, and *Jesus* in the midst. *John xix. 18.*

The number of the names together were about a hundred and twenty. *Acts i. 15.*

And I persecuted this way unto the death. *Acts xxii. 4.*

On the morrow, because he would have known the certainty whereof he was accused of the *Jews*, he loosed him from his bonds. *Acts xxii. 30.*

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a *pharisee*. *Acts xxvi. 5.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and for thy often infirmities. *1 Tim. v. 23.*

Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience. *Heb. v. 8.*

We have such an high priest, who is set on the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in the heavens. *Heb. viii. 1.*

In one hour so great riches is come to nought. *Rev. xviii. 17.*

In the midst of the street of it, and of either side of the river, was there the tree of life. *Rev. xxii. 2.*

DIRECTIONS FOR WRITING LETTERS, &c.

BEGIN with a capital.

1. The venerable name of God, Jehovah, &c. of Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost—also their attributes, when joined with their names.

2. All proper names, as William, Thomas, Mary, &c. and the adverbs and adjectives derived from them; as Socrates, Socratically; Dane, Danish, &c.

3. The pronoun I, and the interjection O.

4. The first word of every sentence, chapter, line of Poetry, or verse in the Bible, and of every quotation or speech.

5. All emphatical words of strong importance, all titles of persons in high rank and office, and of books, writings, &c.

Begin all other words with a small letter. Search your Dictionary for every word, which you cannot spell, and for the parts of speech you do not know.

Never write part of a syllable at the end of a line, but carry the whole syllable to the next line.

Be very careful to write neatly, and spell correctly, and not to leave out words or letters.

EXAMPLES
OF
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

—+—
PSALM I.

BLESSED is the man, that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night.

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season ; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

The ungodly are not so ; but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous.

For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous ; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

PSALM XIX.

The heavens declare the glory of God ; and the firmament sheweth his handy work.

Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.

There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard.

Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world ; in them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun.

Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.

His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit to the ends of it ; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul, the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes.

The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever; the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb.

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned; and in keeping of them there is great reward.

Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.

SELECT SENTENCES AND PASSAGES FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Prosperity gains friends and adversity tries them.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Without a friend, the world is but a wilderness.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

Pitch upon that course of life which is most pleasant, and custom will render it most delightful.

Anger may glance in the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance and low familiarity.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrows of thy mother: how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out ; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack ; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.

If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more from man to his Creator ? The Supreme Being does not only confer upon us those bounties, which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits, which are conveyed to us by others. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be derived upon us, is the gift of him who is the great author of good and father of mercies.

When *Socrates* was told that his judges had sentenced him to death ; And hath not Nature (said he) passed the same sentence upon them ?

He, who swears tells us his bare word is not to be credited.

True modesty is ashamed of every thing that is criminal ; false modesty of every thing that is unfashionable.

Nothing can be honourable, which is not virtuous ; among the *Romans*, the entrance to the temple of honour always lay through the temple of virtue.

A man truly modest is as much so when alone, as when in company : and as subject to a blush in his closet, as when the eyes of multitudes are upon him.

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which ought to give him pleasure. The relish of his life is inverted, and the objects which administer the highest satisfaction to those who are exempt from this passion, give the quickest pangs to those who are subject to it. All the perfections of their fellow creatures are odious ; youth, beauty, valour and wisdom, are provocations of their displeasure. But if we consider the envious man in delight, it is like reading the feat of a giant in Romance ; the magnificence of his house consists in the many limbs of men, whom he has slain.

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are shewing you the grounds of it.

Avarice is the most opposite of all characters to that of God Almighty ; whose alone it is to give and not receive.

My lords ! (says he) with humble submission, That, that I say is this ; that that, that that gentleman has advanced, is not that, that he should have proved to your lordships. *Spec.*

Harmony of period, and melody of style, have greater weight than is really imagined, in the judgment we pass upon writing and writers. As a proof of this, let us reflect, what texts of scripture, what lines in poetry, or what periods we most remember, and quote either in verse or prose, and we shall find them to be only musical ones.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend.
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.

Pope's Ess. on Crit.

A little learning is a dangerous thing :
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring :
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again. *Pope on Crit.*

See from the brake, the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings :
Short is his joy : he feels the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
Ah, what avails his glossy, varying dyes,
His purple crest, and scarlet circled eyes,
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold.

Pope's Windsor Forest,

Now shield with shield, helmet with helmet clos'd,
 To armour armour, lance to lance oppos'd,
 Host against host, with shadowy squadrons drew,
 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew;
 Victors and vanquish'd join promiscuous cries,
 And shrilling shouts and dying groans arise;
 With streaming blood, the slippery fields are dy'd,
 And slaughter'd heroes swell the dreadful tide.

Pope's Homer.

Now storming fury rose,
 And clamour, such as heard in heav'n till now
 Was never; arms on armour clashing bray'd
 Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
 Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise
 Of conflict; over-head the dismal hiss
 Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
 And flying, vaulted either host with fire.
 So under fiery cope together rush'd
 Both battles main, with furious assault
 And inextinguishable rage; all heaven
 Resounded; and had earth been there, all earth
 Had to her centre shook.

Milton's Par. Lost.

So spake the seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found
 Among the faithless, faithful only he;
 Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
 Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
 His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
 Nor number, nor example with him wrought
 To swerve from truth, nor change his constant mind
 Though single. From amidst them forth he pass'd.
 Long way through hostile scorn, which he sustain'd,
 Superior, nor of violence feared aught;
 And, with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd
 On those proud tow'rs to swift destruction doom'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

GREEK EPIGRAMS TRANSLATED.

On Orpheus, written by Antipater.

No longer, *Orpheus*, shall thy sacred strains
Lead stones, and trees, and beasts along the plains ;
No longer sooth the boisterous winds to sleep,
Or still the billows of the raging deep ;
For thou art gone, the muses mourn'd thy fall
In solemn strains, thy mother most of all,
Ye mortals idly for your sons ye moan,
If thus a goddess could not save her own.

On Homer, by Alpheus of Mytilene.

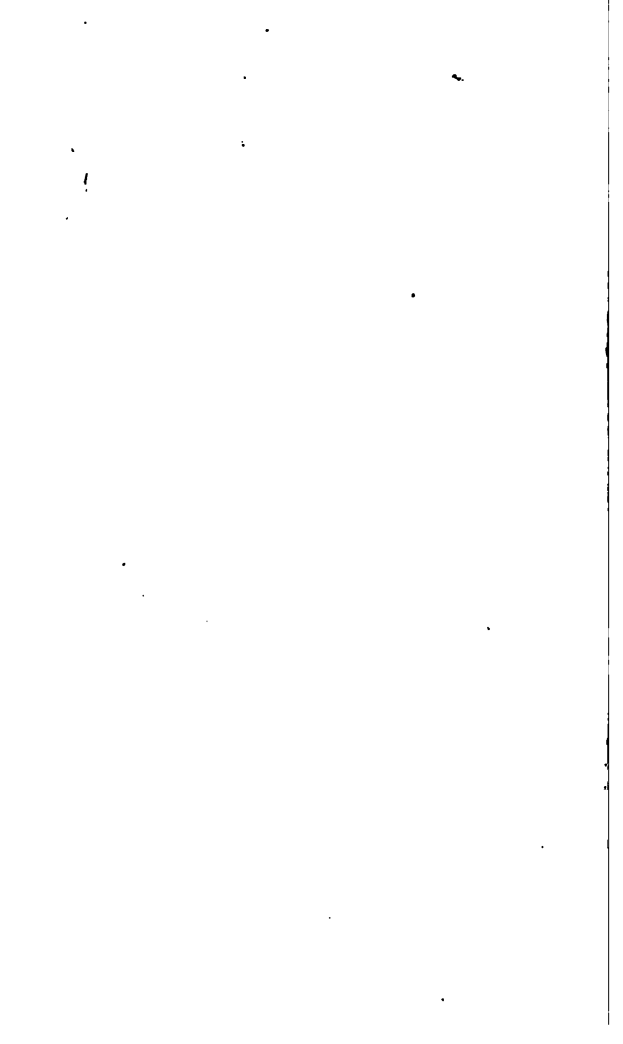
Still in our ears *Adromache* complains,
And still in sight the fate of *Troy* remains,
Still *Ajax* fights, still *Hector's* dragg'd along ;
Such strange enchantment dwells in *Homer's* song
Whose birth could more than one poor realm adorn,
For all the world is proud that he was born.

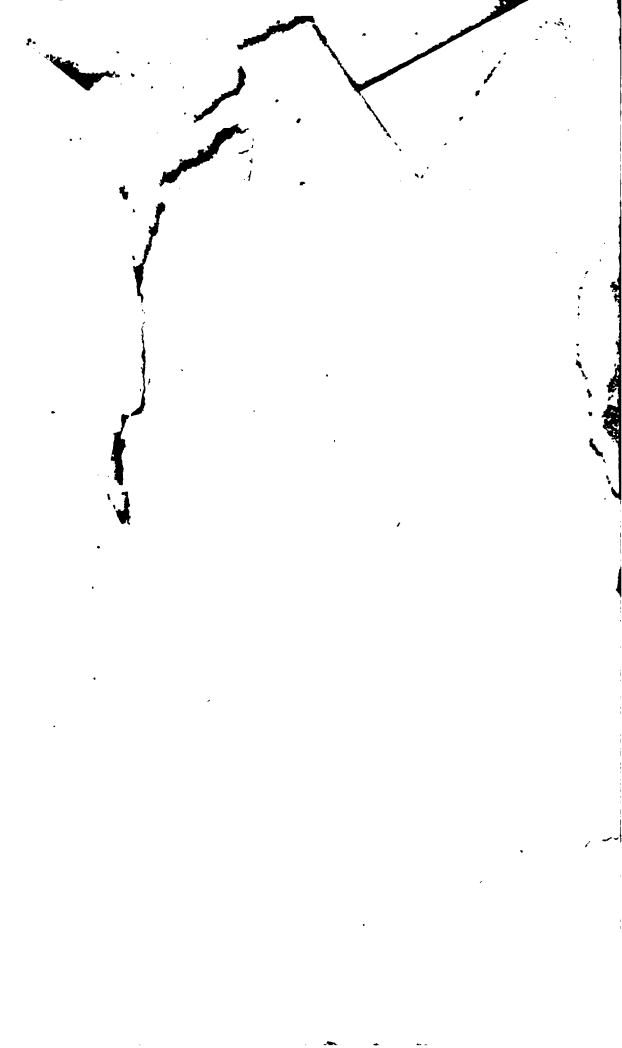
On Anacreon, by Antipater.

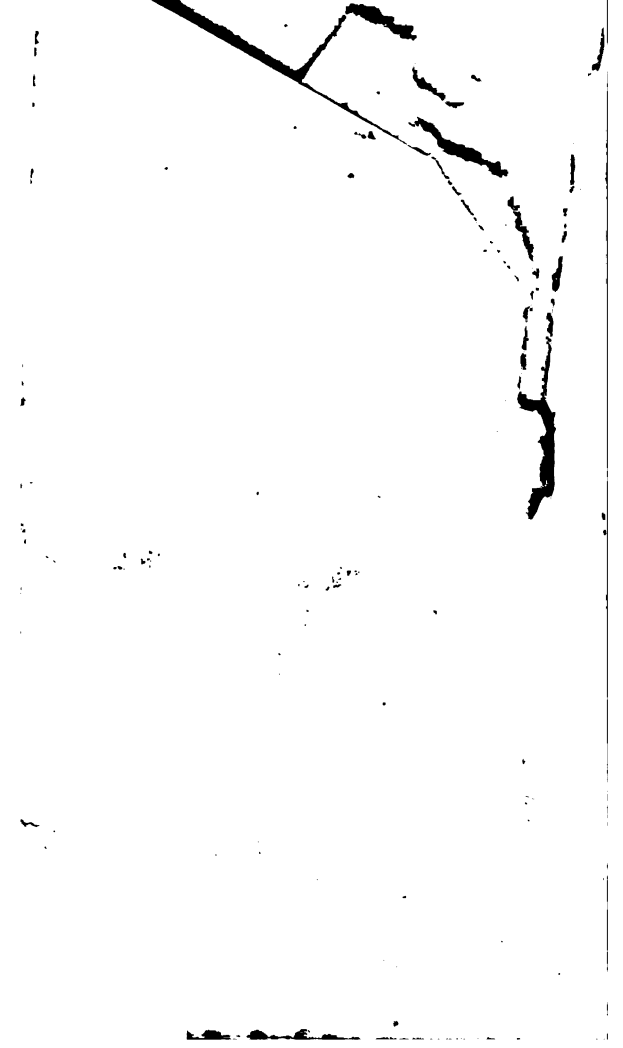
This tomb be thine, *Anacreon* ; all around
Let ivy wreath, let flowrets deck the ground,
And from its earth enrich'd with such a prize,
Let wells of milk, and streams of wine arise ;
So will thine ashes yet a pleasure know,
If any pleasure reach the shades below.

THE END.









6

7 1/2

2 1/2 1/4